

**Supplemental Data 1: my5C details, 5C methods and supplemental file descriptions.**

This file contains a more detailed overview of the my5C web tools, a description of the 5C analysis presented in Figure 1 (including methods) and short descriptions of the contents of Supplemental Data 2-11.

## Overview of my5C tools

My5C is composed of two main modules that allow researchers to manage 5C projects: My5C.primers facilitates the design of large sets of 5C primers; My5C.iHeatmap provides visualization and analysis tools for intuitive exploration of interaction maps obtained with these primers sets. My5C is accessed at <http://my5c.umassmed.edu/>

where detailed tutorials for how to use my5C can also be found. Here we describe the overall features of my5C.

A 5C project starts by defining the genomic region(s) and the restriction enzyme that will be used. Users upload a FASTA file containing the DNA sequence of interest and choosing the restriction enzyme for the 5C experiment. There is no size limit to the genomic region and 5C designs for thousands of primers covering hundreds of megabases are possible. It is important to point out that there may be a limit to the number of interactions that can be reliably detected at a given depth of sequencing. We have obtained reliable 5C data, as evidenced by the accurate detection of positive controls, using 3,196 5C primers that combined detect 1,397,979 long- and short range interactions. This 5C analysis involved ~25 million paired end sequence reads. The field of deep-sequencing is still very much in development, and the number of reads that can be obtained per experiment will continue to increase in the future. Therefore, the number of interactions that can reliably be detected may well increase as well.

My5C.primers will design both forward and reverse 5C primers for every restriction fragment within the region of interest using user specified  $T_m$  and primer length. My5C.primers also calculates the repetitiveness of each 5C primer that is used as a filtering criteria later. The user also chooses the universal tails that will be attached to the forward and reverse primers (Figure 1).

Next, the researcher has the opportunity to determine for which fragments a forward primer is required and for which fragments a reverse primer. We have found that many laboratories are interested in studying the overall three-dimensional conformation of large genomic regions of biological interest. In that case an alternating primer design scheme<sup>1</sup> can be selected in my5C.primers.

Researchers may also wish to map all long-range interactions between two sets of genomic elements, e.g. between all promoters and all enhancers in the region of interest. Users can upload files that contain the genomic coordinates of these elements and can then instruct my5C.primers to select reverse primers for one set of overlapping restriction fragments and forward primers for the other. For the remaining fragments in the genomic region of interest the user can choose to use forward primers, reverse primers, an alternating set of forward and reverse primers or no additional primers.

It is important to point out that one can override any design decisions made by my5C.primers at any step along the design process. For any individual restriction fragment the user can change whether a forward or reverse primer is used or whether it is to be excluded. My5C.primers will not include a 5C primer for every possible restriction fragment due to the presence of repeats (typically 15-20% of fragments). My5C has pre-set thresholds that we have experimentally validated<sup>1</sup>. Using these thresholds less than 2% of primers typically end up giving data that has to be discarded later in the analysis. In our previously published work we had used no thresholds for primer design at all so that we could test performance of all primers. We found that certain primers that had low uniqueness scores yielded unreliable 5C data<sup>1</sup>. For my5C we have set default thresholds that would exclude primers with similar uniqueness scores to the ones that we had found to not yield reliable 5C data. It is important to point out that the user can alter the settings for acceptable repetitiveness allowing additional primers to be included in the design. Alternatively, the user can keep the default settings and select any

individual primer irrespective of its uniqueness to be included, *e.g.* when it corresponds to a critical restriction fragment of interest.

The quality of the 5C primers will affect the 5C data and therefore it is important to establish whether data obtained with these primers accurately reflect looping interactions, as compared to classical 3C. We have used 5C to analyze the human alpha- and beta-globin loci and the human IGF2 locus. These loci have previously been studied by 3C<sup>1-5</sup>. Our 5C data confirmed 100% of the loops detected by 3C (8 out of 8; data not shown) indicating a low false-negative rate. Estimates of false-positive rates cannot be given at this point as no true-negatives are known.

Researchers then assemble primer pools by combining sets of primers for different genomic regions that will be studied in a single 5C experiment. My5C.primers will check for any pairs of primers that can inappropriately form duplexes. These primers will be flagged and the user can decide to either include or exclude them.

Primer designs can be downloaded along with all other important information pertaining to the 5C project in a zip file. Importantly, my5C.primers also automatically designs a custom microarray probe set that can be used to detect all potential interactions that are detectable with the primer pool.

Upon obtaining experimental 5C interaction data (either by sequencing or by microarrays) researchers can return to my5C, upload their interaction data (using my5C.uploads) and explore it using my5C.heatmap which displays datasets as two-dimensional heatmaps with each datapoint corresponding to an unique interaction frequency between a fragment recognized by a 5C forward and reverse primer. An example is shown in Figure 1, which displays 5C data obtained by high-throughput sequencing for two 500 Kb regions: one on human chromosome 2 (ENCODE region Enr112<sup>6</sup>) and one on human chromosome 13 (ENCODE region Enr112<sup>6</sup>; see below for experimental for details). We note that my5C.heatmap can be used to visualize and analyze any chromatin interaction map, including those obtained with other methods.

5C typically generates very large interaction maps and the corresponding heatmaps can contain hundreds of thousands of datapoints, which complicates the ease with which users can visualize the data. Several features of my5C.heatmap facilitate the exploration of large 5C interaction maps, including the ability to zoom in at smaller genomic regions. Most importantly the heatmaps are fully interactive: when moving the cursor over the heatmap information is provided regarding the exact interaction at the cursor position. This information includes the detailed primer names and genomic positions of the interacting restriction fragments. When a specific interaction is clicked my5C.heatmap will display the signal strength and the complete interaction profiles across the entire dataset for each of the two interacting elements as line graphs.

Researchers may want to identify changes in chromosome conformation between different cells or conditions. my5C.heatmap contains various options that allow direct comparison of multiple datasets. First, for easy visual comparison two datasets can be displayed simultaneously. Second, users can display the difference, ratio or log ratio of any two datasets as heatmaps.

In order to identify specific long-range interactions my5C.heatmap enables users to identify elements that interact more frequently than expected for the level of background interactions. Background interactions are inversely proportional to the genomic distance between the interacting loci and reflect general chromatin fiber properties<sup>7-9</sup>. For each 5C dataset the average relationship between interaction frequency and genomic distance is automatically calculated using LOESS smoothing<sup>10</sup>. Based on this relationship an expected value can be calculated for each interaction. Users can display the ratio of observed and expected datasets and identify interactions that are significantly more frequent than expected, which may point to the presence of specific looping associations.

My5C.heatmap contains two options that are particularly useful for identifying higher order levels of chromosome organization. Using either raw or observed/expected values, users can smooth data along either axis of the heatmap (*e.g.* along forward or reverse primers) or both simultaneously. Users can also use sliding window analysis to convert 5C data into interaction maps that reflect interactions between genomic regions instead of interactions between individual restriction fragments. An example is shown in Figure 1c (right heatmap), which reveals some long-range interactions among distant regions, as is apparent by the clusters of increased interaction frequencies at some distance from the clear diagonal in the heatmap.

Finally, my5C.heatmap contains features that enable integrating chromosome conformation data with other genomic features. When a user clicks a position on the heatmap, links to the UCSC genome browser will appear that will lead the researcher to the corresponding positions in the relevant genome for rapid exploration of other publicly available annotations. Researchers can also upload a list of genomic annotations, *e.g.* transcription factor binding sites. My5C.heatmap will then identify which restriction fragments overlap any of these elements and then highlight 5C data obtained with these fragments in the heatmap using an alternative user-defined color scheme. Users also have the option to collapse the heatmap to display only interactions between these elements of interest.

Users can download any data that is displayed as a heatmap, whether this represents raw 5C datasets, ratios of two datasets, or windowed or smoothed data. Data can be exported as matrices in plain text files or as lists of pairwise interactions. The latter is useful as it can be uploaded into Cytoscape, a widely used and freely available software package for visualization and analysis of networks<sup>11</sup>. Perhaps most critically, data can also be downloaded in UCSC BED format. This file format can be uploaded to the UCSC genome browser for display of interaction data as multiple custom tracks in the genome browser (Figure 1e and Supplemental Data 11). This allows users to integrate their chromosome conformation data with the full set of publicly available genome annotations using all the tools available in the UCSC genome browser.

All 5C designs and all uploaded data are password protected to ensure that users can only access their own data. To further ensure confidentiality users can also opt not to store any primer designs or interaction data on the my5C server.

## Description of the 5C analysis presented in Figure 1.

### 5C analysis of ENr112 and ENr132

5C primers were designed at *HindIII* sites using my5C.primers using an alternating primer design scheme (indicated in Figure 1b, top panel). Primers settings were: U-BLAST: 3; S-BLAST: 130; 15-MER: 1320; MIN\_FSIZE: 40; MAX\_FSIZE: 50000; OPT\_TM: 65; OPT\_PSIZE: 40. DNA sequence of the universal tails of Forward primers: CCTCTCTATGGGCAGTCGGTGAT; DNA sequence for the universal tails of reverse primers: AGAGAATGAGGAACCCGGGCAG. In this particular design a 6 base barcode was included in between the specific part of the primers and the universal tail. This is currently not a standard feature of my5C. For ENr112 54 forward primers and 50 reverse primers were designed using an alternating design scheme (see Supplemental Data 12). For ENr132 we designed 10 reverse primers for restriction fragments overlapping transcription start sites, and 21 forward primers for all other restriction fragments in the region Supplemental Data 13).

3C was performed with *HindIII* as described by us before<sup>1,12</sup> using exponentially growing K562 cells. The conformation of ENr112 and ENr132 was analyzed as part of a larger 5C study that analyzed a total of 15 Mb of the human genome and that will be published elsewhere. 5C was performed in 20 reactions such that each contained an amount of 3C library that represents 200,000 genome equivalents and 0.5 fmol of each of 3,196 5C primers, including the set of 5C primers for ENr112 and ENr132. These primers interrogate a total of 1,397,979 pair-wise interactions. 5C ligation products were amplified using a pair of universal primers that recognize the common tails of the 5C forward and reverse primers (Primer 1: CCTCTCTATGGGCAGTCGGTGAT; primer 2: CTGCCCCGGGTTCTCATTCTCT). To facilitate paired end DNA sequence analysis on the Illumina GA2 platform, Paired End adapters were ligated to the 5C library and further amplified for 18 cycles with the Illumina PCR Primer 1.0 and 2.0 using the Illumina PE protocol (Illumina manual 'Preparing Samples for Paired-End Sequencing, June 2008). The 5C library was then sequenced on the Illumina GA2 platform at the deep sequencing core at the University of Massachusetts Medical School. A single lane yielded 7,445,970 paired end reads of 36 bases each. A total of 4,919,991 paired end reads could be mapped back to pairs of forward and reverse 5C primers using Novoalign ([www.novocraft.com](http://www.novocraft.com)).

This experiment yielded a total of 182,038 paired end reads for interactions in ENr112, and 58,326 paired end reads for interactions in ENr132. Interaction counts were uploaded to My5C and linked to specific primer sets for visualization in my5C.heatmap. These interactions are shown in Figure 1c. These datasets are also presented in Supplemental Data 9 and 10. The format of Supplemental Data 9 and 10 allows upload as a custom interaction dataset that is NOT linked to a specific primers set designed using my5C.primers.

### References

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### Supplemental Data 2

A tutorial describing in detail how to use my5C.primers. This tutorial can also be directly accessed through:

<http://my5c.umassmed.edu/welcome/welcome.php?tab=primers>

### Supplemental Data 3

A tutorial describing in detail how to use my5C.uploads. This tutorial can also be directly accessed through:

<http://my5c.umassmed.edu/welcome/welcome.php?tab=uploads>

### Supplemental Data 4

A tutorial describing in detail how to use my5C.heatmap. This tutorial can also be directly accessed through:

<http://my5c.umassmed.edu/welcome/welcome.php?tab=heatmap>

### Supplemental Data 5

An example file in the format of a FASTA file that contains the DNA sequence and genomic information of a genomic region that users can upload to my5C.primers. The genomic region of this file corresponds to Enr112. The format of the file is as follows:

The file should contain a header line such as:

```
>hg18_dna range=chr2:51512209-52012208 5'pad=0 3'pad=0 strand=+ repeatMasking=none
```

This is the exact format UCSC outputs as DNA FASTA files.

Followed by the sequence:

```
AAAGAATACCCAGAAATGTGGAAGCAACCTTGGAACTGGGTAACAGACAG  
AGGTTGGAGGAGTTTGGAGGCTTAGAAGAAGACAGAAAAATGTGGGAGAG
```

An example can be.

```
>hg18_dna range=chr2:51512209-52012208 5'pad=0 3'pad=0 strand=+ repeatMasking=none  
AAAGAATACCCAGAAATGTGGAAGCAACCTTGGAACTGGGTAACAGACAG  
AGGTTGGAGGAGTTTGGAGGCTTAGAAGAAGACAGAAAAATGTGGGAGAG
```

...

If you are using a DNA sequence not from the UCSC genome browser, you will only need to modify the header line to suit your exact region and include it as the first line of the FASTA file.

### Supplemental Data 6

An example file for defining variable step sizes of alternating design schemes (arbitrarily chosen for Enr112). The format is as follows (tabbed delimited):

CHROMOSOME	START_POSITION	END_POSITION	NAME	SPACING_AMOUNT
------------	----------------	--------------	------	----------------

SPACING\_AMOUNT is a number field in BP amount.

20kb = 20000

An example is:

chr2	51512209	52012208	GLOBAL_40kb_spacing	20000
chr2	51612209	51912208	SEMI_20kb_spacing	10000
chr2	51712209	51852208	SPECIFIC_0kb_spacing	0

### Supplemental Data 7

An example file with a list of genomic elements (arbitrarily chosen in Enr112) in the format required for upload in my5C.primers. Users can upload similar files describing elements of interest in order to design 5C primers for the overlapping restriction fragments.

The format is as follows (tabbed delimited)

CHROMOSOME	START_POSITION	END_POSITION	ELEMENT_NAME
An example is:			
chr2	51512209	51522208	fake_gene1
chr2	51845055	51866223	fake_gene2

### Supplemental Data 8

An example file for uploading interaction data to my5C.uploads linked to a primer pool.

You should use this option if you have a dataset generated by using a primer pool designed with the my5C.primers tool. This is the DEFAULT method of uploading data for most users.

The format is (tabbed delimited):

FORWARD_PRIMER_NAME	REVERSE_PRIMER_NAME	INTERACTION_COUNT
---------------------	---------------------	-------------------

The primer names must match exactly to the names of the primers listed in the primer pool supplied in the my5C.primers zip file.

An example is:

5C_123_ENr112_FOR_73	5C_123_ENr112_REV_72	6171
5C_123_ENr112_FOR_62	5C_123_ENr112_REV_63	5233
5C_123_ENr112_FOR_26	5C_123_ENr112_REV_27	4629

This file would only correctly upload to primer pool exactly using the probe-set with ID# 123. The \_123\_ would change to whatever ID# your design is using (found in the output primer names).

The primer names should match exactly to the names of the primers listed in the primer pool supplied in the my5C.primers zip file. Sequencing reads can be mapped back directly to this primerpool FASTA file, yielding the correct primer names associated with each interaction pair. By using the name output from my5C.primers, all information regarding the specific fragment/primer can be referenced during upload.

**NOTE: this file only serves as an example of this particular format and cannot be uploaded as there is no corresponding primer design in my5C.primers.**

### Supplemental Data 9

An example file for uploading interaction data to my5C.uploads linked to a \*CUSTOM\* primer pool. This is NOT the default method for uploading data. This method can be used for interaction data not created from a 5C design using my5C.primers. Any sort of interaction data can be used in this specified format, not just 5C data but also interaction data obtained with other methods.



This file describes 5C data we obtained for ENr112 in K562 cells, as described in the supplemental material. This file is a tab-delimited text file. This dataset corresponds to the data shown in figure 1. The numbers in this table are the DNA sequence counts that could be mapped to pairs of 5C primers for ENr112. The columns represent Reverse primers; the rows represent forward primers. The numbers correspond to the numbers of times a 5C ligation product of a specific pair of forward and reverse primers was sequenced. The names of the columns and rows (e.g. ENr112\_FOR\_2|hg18|chr2:51517721-51527793) indicate the primer name (ENr112\_FOR\_2); the genome that the primer recognized (hg18 represents the human genome assembly 18); and the chromosome number and genomic coordinates (chr2:51517721-51527793).

The format is (tab delimited):

Format will be a matrix of interactions, with headers attached to each row and column. The format of the headers is:

NAME|ASSEMBLY|CHROMOSOME:STARTPOS-ENDPOS

An example is:

gene1|hg18|chr2:51517722-51527793

myData	gene1 hg18 chr2:51527935-51528740	gene2 hg18 chr2:51533038-51535102	gene3 hg18 chr2:51540236-51546080
re1 hg18 chr2:51517722-51527793	2739	292	261
re2 hg18 chr2:51528741-51533037	1305	3615	274
re3 hg18 chr2:51535103-51540235	43	679	1071

### Supplemental Data 10

An example file for uploading interaction data to my5C.uploads linked to a \*CUSTOM\* primer pool. This is NOT the default method for uploading data. This method can be used for interaction data not created from a 5C design using my5C.primers. Any sort of interaction data can be used in this specified format, not just 5C data but also interaction data obtained with other methods.

This file describes 5C data we obtained for ENr132 in K562 cells, as described in the supplemental material. See legend of Supplemental Data 9 for details.

### Supplemental Data 11

An example of data display in the UCSC genome browser. This is a TIFF file. The 5C data is for ENr112.

5C data for the ENr112 data (shown in Figure 2) was downloaded from My5C.iHeatmap in the BED format. This file format can be directly uploaded to the UCSC browser for display as a series of custom tracks in the browser. Each track displays an interaction profile (in the color scheme of My5C.iHeatmap) for a given restriction fragments (indicated as an orange bar).

## Supplemental Data 12

DNA sequences of 5C primers used for analysis of the conformation of ENr112. This is the standard output of my5C.primers. This is a Tab-delimited text file. The columns display the following.

Column 1: Primer name. The name indicates whether the primer is Forward (FOR) primer or a Reverse primer (REV). The nomenclature is as follows: the name of the first forward primers is: 5C\_123\_ENr112\_FOR\_2. "5C\_123" is a number that refers to the particular primer design in the MyPrimers database. "Enr112" is the name of the genomic region. "FOR\_2" indicates that the primer is a forward primer and the number is the number of the *HindIII* fragment (numbered from the beginning of ENr112).

Column 2: Name of the genome region.

Column 3: Primer type (FOR = forward, REV = reverse).

Column 4: Genome assembly.

Column 5: The chromosome number the corresponding restriction fragment is on.

Column 6: Fragment\_ID corresponds to the number of the restriction fragment, numbering starts at the beginning (5' end) of the genomic region.

Column 7: Primer\_ID (1 or 2) corresponds to FOR and REV primers.

Column 8: Start position of the 5C primer (genomic coordinates).

Column 9: End position of the 5C primer (genomic coordinates).

Column 10: DNA sequence of the specific part of the 5C primer that anneals to the 3C library (see Figure 1).

Column 11: Length (bp) of the specific part of the primer.

Column 12: DNA sequence added to the 5' end of the specific part of Forward primers or 3' end of the specific part of reverse primers (filler sequence). This DNA sequence is added to equalize the length of all 5C primers.

Column 13: Length (bp) of the filler sequence shown in Column L.

Column 14: The melting temperature (T<sub>m</sub>) of the specific part of the 5C primer.

Column 15: The GC percentage of the specific part of the 5C primers (sequence in column J).

Column 16: Start position of the corresponding restriction fragment (genomic coordinates).

Column 17: End position of the corresponding restriction fragment (genomic coordinates).

Column 18: Size of the corresponding restriction fragment (base pairs).

Column 19: ELEMENTID is a number that identifies any list of elements of interest the user had uploaded to MyPrimers and for which the specific 5C primer was designed.

Column 20: INTERSECTIONID is a number that identifies a specific element in the list of elements referenced in column S.

Column 21: E\_NAME is the name of the specific element (referred to in Column T) that has intersected with this fragment.

Column 22: The 15-mer frequency of the specific part of the primer plus the filler sequence. High 15-mer frequencies indicate a reduced uniqueness of the primer.

Column 23: BLAST count for the sequence of the primer containing the specific part + filler sequence (only 'exact' hits; exact means at least 20/23 bases align).

Column 24: BLAST count for the sequence of the primer containing the specific part + filler (exact+ similar hits; similar means any blast alignment).

Column 25: DNA sequence of the universal tail of the primer.

Column 26: Barcode sequence inserted at the 3' end of the universal tail (for Forward primers) or at the 5' end of the universal tail (for Reverse primers). Note that MyPrimers currently does not have the option to include barcodes. In this experiment 6-base barcodes were added to the 5C primers to facilitate mapping of DNA sequences. We have found that barcodes are not necessary and in the current version of myPrimers there is no option to include any barcodes in 5C primers.

Column 27: Barcode numerical code.

Column 28: Complete DNA sequence of the primer.

### **Supplemental Data 13**

DNA sequences of 5C primers used for analysis of the conformation of ENr132. This is the standard output of my5C.primers. This is a Tab-delimited text file. See legend of Supplemental Data 12.

## **Supplemental Data 2**

A tutorial describing in detail how to use my5C.primers. This tutorial can also be directly accessed through:

<http://my5c.umassmed.edu/welcome/welcome.php?tab=primers>

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[Welcome ... my5C.primers](#)

## my5C.primers manual

## my5C.primers

my5C.primers is an online 5C tool for the rapid design of 5C primers. my5C allows complete control over extremely complex 5C design schemes.

## Table of Contents

- [Getting Started](#)
- [Uploading a Region of Interest \(ROI\)](#)
- [Creating a Primer Set\(s\)](#)
  - [Main UI](#)
    - [Control Section](#)
    - [Primer Layout Plot](#)
    - [Primer Quality](#)
    - [Fragment Listing](#)
  - [UCSC bed](#)
  - [Elements](#)
  - [Design schemes](#)
  - [Advanced Design](#)
    - [Zoom](#)
    - [Variable Step](#)
- [Creating a Primer Pool](#)
  - [Duplex Filtering](#)
  - [my5C zip](#)

## Getting Started

There are 3 main steps to 5C primer design.

- 1. Uploading a region of interest (ROI).
- 2. Creating a Primer Set(s).
- 3. Creating a Primer Pool.

There are options specific to your individual design at each step. Here we will walk you through a simplified design process.

**To start, click my5C.primers on the main menu of the website.**

The screenshot shows the Dekker Lab Bioinformatics website. The navigation menu at the top includes: [Welcome](#), [Protocols](#), [my5C.primers](#) (highlighted with an orange arrow), [my5C.uploads](#), [my5C.heatmap](#), [my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu](mailto:my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu), and [Logout](#). Below the menu is a 'Welcome to the Dekker Lab' section with text about genome organization and 5C technology. A 'News' section below that mentions 'my5C has gone public' with a link to the website. At the bottom, the 'my5C.primers' section is visible, showing a brief description of the tool and a 'Jump to the my5C.primers tutorial' link. To the right of the text in the 'my5C.primers' section, there are two horizontal plots showing genomic tracks with green and red bars representing data points.

You should now see this screen.

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1. primers | 2. primer set | 3. primer pool

UC Region File:  Browse search region file  
UCSC Genome Browser

Region Name:

Restriction Site: HindIII AAGCTT  or

Optimal Primer Length:

Optimal TM:

STATE USER REGION\_NAME ASSEMBLY LOCUS CHROMOSOME REGION\_SIZE BS\_SITE OPT\_LENGTH OPT\_TM FRAGMENTS DELETE

## 1. Uploading a region of interest (ROI).

You can now upload a UCSC FASTA format DNA file of your region of interest.

For this tutorial, we will use an ENCODE region as our sample region: ENr112.

You can click the [sample region](#) or download the DNA from UCSC directly.

**The UCSC FASTA header must be included in all uploaded files.**

- 1. Browse to your region FASTA file.
- 2. Name your region.
- 3. Choose the restriction enzyme either from the dropdown, or insert a custom cutting sequence.
- 4. Choose your primer length.
- 5. Choose your optimal TM. (primers will be made as close to this TM as possible.)
  - TM is calculated using the 'Bre86' method.
  - Tm calculation based on Nearest Neighbor Thermodynamics.
  - 'Bre86': Breslauer et al. (1986) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 83, 3746-3750.

**Once you have entered all the necessary information, click the *region!* button.**

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1. primers | 2. primer set | 3. primer pool

UC Region File: C:\Documents and Settings\LMH\... Browse search region file  
UCSC Genome Browser

Region Name: ENr112

Restriction Site: HindIII AAGCTT  or

Optimal Primer Length:

Optimal TM:

STATE USER REGION\_NAME ASSEMBLY LOCUS CHROMOSOME REGION\_SIZE BS\_SITE OPT\_LENGTH OPT\_TM FRAGMENTS DELETE

**Primers are now being designed for your region in the background.**

Both a forward and a reverse primer are designed for each individual restriction fragment and all statistics (TM, GC, BLAST etc) are calculated automatically. In the next step you will narrow down your primers by selecting primers for specific fragments that interest you.

While your region is still in the design state, the entire row will turn orange. If you refresh the page, you should see the number of FRAGMENTS slowly increase. On average, a 1MB region takes ~3 minutes to design.

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1. primers | 2. primer set | 3. primer pool

IC Region File:  Browse search region file  
BICC Sequence Browser

Region Name:


Restriction Site: HindIII AAGCTT  OR

Optimal Primer length: 30

Optimal Tm: 65

Region

STATE	USER	REGION_NAME	ASSEMBLY	COORDINATES	REGION_SIZE	RL SITE	DPT_LENGTH	DPT_TM	FRAGMENTS	DELETE
In Progress	my5C.demo@dekker.umassmed.edu	2012_02_23_0111	hg18.hic	201,513,220-201,513,220	49999	AAGCTT	30	65	1	Delete



Once your design is complete, the row should turn grey, and the state should turn to **COMPLETE**.

**Dekker Lab Bioinformatics**

Welcome | Protocols | **my5C.primers** | my5C.uploads | my5C.heatmap | my5C.demo@dekker.umassmed.edu | Logout

1. primers | 2. primer set | 3. primer pool

IC Region File:  Browse search region file  
BICC Sequence Browser

Region Name:


Restriction Site: HindIII AAGCTT  OR

Optimal Primer length: 30

Optimal Tm: 65

Region

STATE	USER	REGION_NAME	ASSEMBLY	COORDINATES	REGION_SIZE	RL SITE	DPT_LENGTH	DPT_TM	FRAGMENTS	DELETE
COMPLETE	my5C.demo@dekker.umassmed.edu	2012_02_23_0111	hg18.hic	201,513,220-201,513,220	49999	AAGCTT	30	65	1%	Delete



You can now move onto step 2. Creating a Primer Set(s).

## 2. Creating a Primer Set(s).

Switch over to the primer set tab by clicking the **2. primer set** button from the my5C.primers menu

**Dekker Lab Bioinformatics**

Welcome | Protocols | **my5C.primers** | my5C.uploads | my5C.heatmap | my5C.demo@dekker.umassmed.edu | Logout

1. primers | 2. primer set | 3. primer pool

IC Region File:  Browse search region file  
BICC Sequence Browser

Region Name:

Restriction Site: HindIII AAGCTT  OR

Optimal Primer length: 30

Optimal Tm: 65

Region

STATE	USER	REGION_NAME	ASSEMBLY	COORDINATES	REGION_SIZE	RL SITE	DPT_LENGTH	DPT_TM	FRAGMENTS	DELETE
COMPLETE	my5C.demo@dekker.umassmed.edu	2012_02_23_0111	hg18.hic	201,513,220-201,513,220	49999	AAGCTT	30	65	1%	Delete



You should now see this screen.

**Dekker Lab Bioinformatics**

Welcome | Protocols | **my5C.primers** | my5C.uploads | my5C.heatmap | my5C.demo@dekker.umassmed.edu | Logout

1. primers | 2. primer set | 3. primer pool

Region: Choose One

Primer Set Name:

Universal F OR Tail: T7  OR

Universal R OR Tail: T3  OR

create primer set

STATE	USER	TAILS	PRIMER	THRESH	SCORE	FOLD	Z	FRAGMENTS	REGION_NAME	PRIMER_SEQ	PRIMER_DELETE
-------	------	-------	--------	--------	-------	------	---	-----------	-------------	------------	---------------

Now you must create a **Primer Set** out of the primers you just designed.  
 A primer set is the filtered collection of primers that you plan to use during the 5C experiment.

1. Select the region you just designed primers for from the drop down.
2. Name your Primer Set.
3. Choose a forward PCR tail from the dropdown, or enter in a custom sequence (advanced users only).





- First the upper control section, containing all primer design options.
- Second the main primer layout image. Triangle Plot describing current layout.
- Third the individual fragment listing.

### Control Section



### Primer Layout Plot



### Fragment Listing

### Control Section

There are a variety of options on this page.

- SCHEME: The scheme dropdown is your main control for your primer layout.
  - Alternating - Alternating forward and reverse design. Primer type switches on each sequential usable fragment.
  - Element vs Unknown - All usable fragments intersecting with a set of known 'elements' are made one primer type. Every other usable is made the other primer type.
  - Element vs Element - All usable fragments intersecting with a set of known 'A-elements' are made one primer type. All usable fragments intersecting with a set of known 'B-elements' are made the other primer type.
- ELEMENTS: You can upload 'element' files here.
- QUALITY: Repetitiveness thresholds for usable primer selection.
  - MER - Each 15MER in the primer is summed for # of genome-wide occurrence. Then all 15MER counts are summed.
  - U-BLAST - A stringent blast only yielding near perfect alignments.
  - S-BLAST - A less stringent blast counting all similar alignments.
- MIN. FRAGSIZE - The minimum fragment size that is allowed to be considered usable.
- MAX. FRAGSIZE - The maximum fragment size that is allowed to be considered usable.

Initially, there is no design imposed on your region.

**To create an 'alternating' design using all default values/thresholds, make sure Alternating is selected in the scheme dropdown click my5C!**

The screenshot shows the 'Scheme' dropdown menu set to 'Alternating'. Below the plot, there is a table of primers with columns for SWAP, FRAGID, FRAGMENT, INTERSECTION ELEMENT, QUALITY, and PRIMER NAME. The table lists 15 primers with their respective quality scores and names.

SWAP	FRAGID	FRAGMENT	INTERSECTION ELEMENT	QUALITY	PRIMER NAME
1	3	chr1:5151300-5151721	None	9513 556   15   431	
1	4	chr1:5151722-5152729	None	6971 89   1   7	
1	5	chr1:5152729-5153734	None	140 7559   1   1	
1	6	chr1:5153735-5154340	None	809 324   1   27	
1	7	chr1:5154341-5155352	None	4296 339   1   28	
1	8	chr1:5155353-5156360	None	2044 176   1   14	
1	9	chr1:5156361-5157367	None	7632 449   1   17	
1	10	chr1:5157368-5158374	None	5844 107   1   24	
1	11	chr1:5158375-5159381	None	280 289   1   30	
1	12	chr1:5159382-5160388	None	5844 176   1   14	
1	13	chr1:5160389-5161395	None	4486 176   1   13	
1	14	chr1:5161396-5162402	None	1412 1700   102   429	

An Alternating design is now being calculated for your region. All primers are first filtered by the quality scores and fragment sizes, and primers above the selected thresholds are excluded. An alternating design is then imposed upon the region for all remaining, usable fragments.

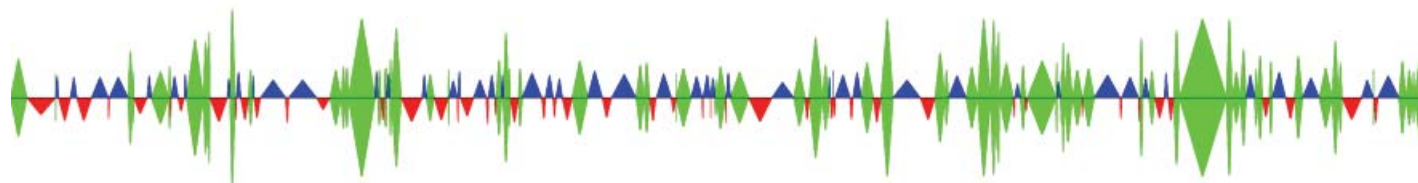
Your output should now look like this:

The screenshot shows the 'my5c-primers' interface. It includes a navigation bar, a header with '1. primers', '2. primer set', and '3. primer pool'. A table displays primer details for 'PC\_119-254\_PC-EN112'. Below the table is a 'Primer Quality Plot' showing green, blue, and red triangles representing different primer types on various restriction fragments. A table below the plot lists the quality metrics for each fragment.

ID	SWAP	FRAGID	FRAGMENT	INTERSECTION ELEMENT	QUALITY	PRIMER NAME	
1	E	E	J	J	3512	559   155   421 62.8   64.94	PC_119_PC-EN112_UNI100_3
2	E	E	J	J	10071	89   117 40   55.04	PC_119_PC-EN112_REV_2
3	E	E	J	J	140	7559   813 35.47   58.7	PC_119_PC-EN112_UNI100_3
4	E	E	J	J	805	201   112 30   55.56	PC_119_PC-EN112_FOR_4
5	E	E	J	J	4296	239   1129 46.67   63.04	PC_119_PC-EN112_REV_5
6	E	E	J	J	2064	176   118 46.67   63.37	PC_119_PC-EN112_FOR_6
7	E	E	J	J	9132	469   1137 30   64.22	PC_119_PC-EN112_REV_7
8	E	E	J	J	7944	107   1124 46.67   63.74	PC_119_PC-EN112_FOR_8
9	E	E	J	J	330	189   118 46.67   63.51	PC_119_PC-EN112_REV_9
10	E	E	J	J	4484	170   118 36.67   63.07	PC_119_PC-EN112_FOR_10
11	E	E	J	J	1412	1700   102   479 36.67   58.87	PC_119_PC-EN112_UNI100_33



### Primer Layout Plot



Each triangle represents a restriction fragment in your region. Triangles have 3 characteristics

- Width - corresponds to the size of the restriction fragment in bp.
- Height - corresponds to the repetitiveness of the primer. (small=not repetitive, big=very repetitive)
- Color - corresponds to type of primer used on restriction fragment.
  - Blue - means a forward primer was used on this restriction fragment.
  - Red - means a reverse primer was used on this restriction fragment.
  - Green - means no primer was used on this restriction fragment. (failed a quality test)

### Primer Quality

- QUALITY: Repetitiveness thresholds for usable primer selection.
  - MER - Each 15MER in the primer is summed for # of genome-wide occurrence. Then all 15MER counts are summed.
  - U-BLAST - A stringent blast only yielding near perfect alignments.
  - S-BLAST - A less stringent blast counting all similar alignments.
- MIN. FRAGSIZE - The minimum fragment size that is allowed to be considered usable.
- MAX. FRAGSIZE - The maximum fragment size that is allowed to be considered usable.

The screenshot shows the 'my5c' web interface with three tabs: '1. primers', '2. primer set', and '3. primer pool'. The '2. primer set' tab is active, displaying a table of primer elements and a sequence alignment plot. An orange arrow points to the 'my5c' button in the top right of the primer table.

STATE	PKID	D_PREF	TAGS	ASSEMBLY	EMB	R_START	R_END	S_SIZE	SCHEME	NAME
UNLOCKED	184	Forward	TATACAGCTACTATAGCC CCCTTTATGAGGGTAAATA	hg18_hsa	chr2	51,912,209	52,012,208	499,999	Alternating	PL_184-184_MY12

ELEMENT_ID	ELEMENT_NAME	ORIENTATION	INTERACT	PRIMER_QUALITY	MER	D-BLAST	S-BLAST
hg18_184MY12_1	hg18_184MY12_1	Forward	None	100	15	10	10
hg18_184MY12_2	hg18_184MY12_2	Reverse	None	100	15	10	10

You have complete control over all primer quality thresholds.

**We recommend using the default values as they have been experimentally tested to work best.**

- 15MER
  - The 15MER value is a threshold for the total genome-wide occurrences of all consecutive 15MERS in each primer.
  - i.e. meaning that if 15 complementary bases are enough for a primer to find a target, how many possible 15MER targets does each p have.
- S-BLAST
  - The S-BLAST value is a threshold for how many similar blast hits each primer is allowed.
  - Similar blast hits are scored as > 2 mismatches and < (primer\_length/2)
- U-BLAST
  - The U-BLAST value is a threshold for how many unique blast hits each primer is allowed.
  - Unique Blast hits are scores as any hit with up to 1 mismatch

By having 3 measures for primer repetitiveness, we try to account for all advantages/disadvantages of each technique.

Change the MER value from its default to a small value, such as 100. Then re-calculate the design, press *my5c*

The screenshot shows the 'my5c' web interface after changing the MER threshold to 100. The '2. primer set' tab is active, and the 'my5c' button is highlighted. The sequence alignment plot shows a significant reduction in the number of primers passing the set thresholds.

ELEMENT_ID	ELEMENT_NAME	ORIENTATION	INTERACT	PRIMER_QUALITY	MER	D-BLAST	S-BLAST
hg18_184MY12_1	hg18_184MY12_1	Forward	None	100	100	10	10
hg18_184MY12_2	hg18_184MY12_2	Reverse	None	100	100	10	10

Note how few primers actually pass the set thresholds.

Experiment with different thresholds to use the most appropriate filtering parameters for your experiment.

## Fragment Listing

FORWARD		REVERSE		UNUSED		UCSC_BED	
48		49		78		download	
* SWAP	FRAGID	FRAGMENT	INTERSECTION ELEMENT	QUALITY		PRIMER_NAME	
E B E J X	1	<a href="#">chr2:51512209-51512221</a>	None	5512	558   15   431 62.5   64.94	SC_115_PC-ENw112_UNUSED_1	
E B E J X	2	<a href="#">chr2:51517722-51527793</a>	None	10071	89   1   7 40   59.04	SC_115_PC-ENw112_REV_2	
E B E J X	3	<a href="#">chr2:51527794-51527904</a>	None	140	7559   1   1 16.67   50.7	SC_115_PC-ENw112_UNUSED_3	
E B E J X	4	<a href="#">chr2:51527935-51528240</a>	None	805	326   1   12 30   55.56	SC_115_PC-ENw112_FOR_4	
E B E J X	5	<a href="#">chr2:51528741-51533007</a>	None	4296	339   1   28 46.67   63.04	SC_115_PC-ENw112_REV_5	
E B E J X	6	<a href="#">chr2:51532038-51532102</a>	None	2064	156   1   16 46.67   63.37	SC_115_PC-ENw112_FOR_6	
E B E J X	7	<a href="#">chr2:51535103-51540235</a>	None	5132	469   1   17 30   54.22	SC_115_PC-ENw112_REV_7	
E B E J X	8	<a href="#">chr2:51540236-51544680</a>	None	5844	107   1   24 46.67   63.74	SC_115_PC-ENw112_FOR_8	
E B E J X	9	<a href="#">chr2:51546081-51546311</a>	None	230	188   1   18 46.67   63.51	SC_115_PC-ENw112_REV_9	
E B E J X	10	<a href="#">chr2:51546312-51552998</a>	None	6686	150   1   19 36.67   60.07	SC_115_PC-ENw112_FOR_10	
E B E J X	11	<a href="#">chr2:51552999-51554611</a>	None	1612	1700   102   429 36.67   58.87	SC_115_PC-ENw112_UNUSED_11	
E B E J X	12	<a href="#">chr2:51554612-51554626</a>	None	14	692   1   34 33.33   58.46	SC_115_PC-ENw112_UNUSED_12	
E B E J X	13	<a href="#">chr2:51554627-51554891</a>	None	264	1096   1   16 40   61.19	SC_115_PC-ENw112_UNUSED_13	
E B E J X	14	<a href="#">chr2:51554892-51559483</a>	None	4591	129   1   4 36.67   59.1	SC_115_PC-ENw112_REV_14	
E B E J X	15	<a href="#">chr2:51559484-51560994</a>	None	1512	192   1   27 30   57.38	SC_115_PC-ENw112_FOR_15	
E B E J X	16	<a href="#">chr2:51560997-51567157</a>	None	6160	1086   1   26 30   55.29	SC_115_PC-ENw112_UNUSED_16	

Each fragment is listed in a table format below the primer layout image. For each fragment the following fields are listed:

- \* - a color coded box showing which class the fragment is in (forward,reverse or unused)
- SWAP - 5 buttons that allow override control over any specific fragment.
  - F - force fragment to forward (overrides all other controls)
  - R - force fragment to reverse (overrides all other controls)
  - E - force fragment to either (overrides all other controls). (makes the fragment either a forward or a reverse, depending on SCHEME)
  - J - force fragment to junk (unused) (overrides all other controls)
  - X - remove any forcing constraints imposed on fragment if one exists.
- FRAGID - Lists the fragment number as it is found in the region. (starts at 1)
- FRAGMENT - Lists the chromosome, start / end position of the fragment. This is a clickable link to UCSC genome browser.
- INTERSECTION\_ELEMENT - Lists any ELEMENTS intersecting with the fragment, if an ELEMENT list was used.
- QUALITY - Lists quality scores of primer.
  - Any number highlighted in red means that characteristic is above the current quality thresholds.**
  - First number = fragment size
  - Second number, top row = 15MER count
  - Third number, top row = S-BLAST count
  - Fourth number, top row = U-BLAST count
  - Second number, bottom row = GC %
  - Third number, bottom row = TM
- PRIMER\_NAME - a unique primer name referencing the fragment / primer set.

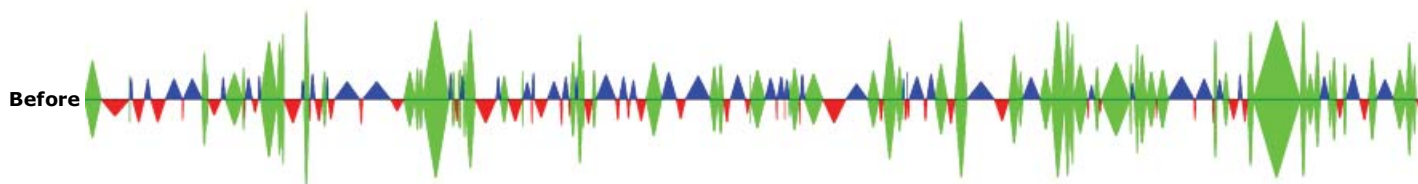
For example. If you press the **R** button on fragment # 13...

FORWARD		REVERSE		UNUSED		UCSC_BED	
49		49		77		download	
* SWAP	FRAGID	FRAGMENT	INTERSECTION ELEMENT	QUALITY		PRIMER_NAME	
E B E J X	1	<a href="#">chr2:51512209-51512221</a>	None	5512	558   15   431 62.5   64.94	SC_115_PC-ENw112_UNUSED_1	
E B E J X	2	<a href="#">chr2:51517722-51527793</a>	None	10071	89   1   7 40   59.04	SC_115_PC-ENw112_REV_2	
E B E J X	3	<a href="#">chr2:51527794-51527904</a>	None	140	7559   1   1 16.67   50.7	SC_115_PC-ENw112_UNUSED_3	
E B E J X	4	<a href="#">chr2:51527935-51528240</a>	None	805	326   1   12 30   55.56	SC_115_PC-ENw112_FOR_4	
E B E J X	5	<a href="#">chr2:51528741-51533007</a>	None	4296	339   1   28 46.67   63.04	SC_115_PC-ENw112_REV_5	
E B E J X	6	<a href="#">chr2:51532038-51532102</a>	None	2064	156   1   16 46.67   63.37	SC_115_PC-ENw112_FOR_6	
E B E J X	7	<a href="#">chr2:51535103-51540235</a>	None	5132	469   1   17 30   54.22	SC_115_PC-ENw112_REV_7	
E B E J X	8	<a href="#">chr2:51540236-51544680</a>	None	5844	107   1   24 46.67   62.74	SC_115_PC-ENw112_FOR_8	
E B E J X	9	<a href="#">chr2:51546081-51546311</a>	None	230	188   1   18 46.67   63.51	SC_115_PC-ENw112_REV_9	
E B E J X	10	<a href="#">chr2:51546312-51552998</a>	None	6686	150   1   19 36.67   60.07	SC_115_PC-ENw112_FOR_10	
E B E J X	11	<a href="#">chr2:51552999-51554611</a>	None	1612	1700   102   429 36.67   58.87	SC_115_PC-ENw112_UNUSED_11	
E B E J X	12	<a href="#">chr2:51554612-51554626</a>	None	14	692   1   34 33.33   58.46	SC_115_PC-ENw112_UNUSED_12	
E B E J X	13	<a href="#">chr2:51554627-51554891</a>	None	264	1096   1   16 40   61.19	SC_115_PC-ENw112_REV_13	
E B E J X	14	<a href="#">chr2:51554892-51559483</a>	None	4591	129   1   4 36.67   59.1	SC_115_PC-ENw112_FOR_14	
E B E J X	15	<a href="#">chr2:51559484-51560994</a>	None	1512	192   1   27 30   57.38	SC_115_PC-ENw112_REV_15	
E B E J X	16	<a href="#">chr2:51560997-51567157</a>	None	6160	1086   1   26 30   55.29	SC_115_PC-ENw112_UNUSED_16	

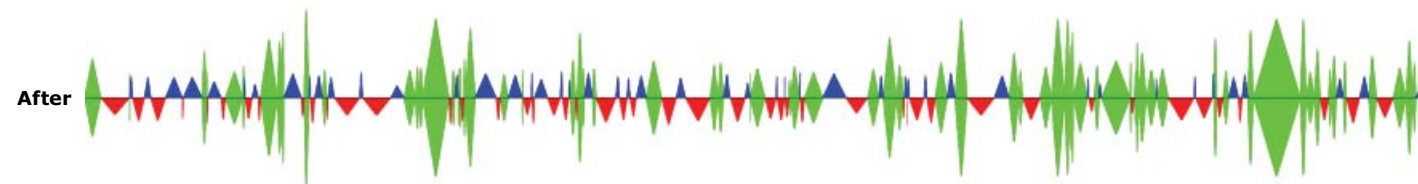




Fragment #13 is now forced to a reverse primer, regardless of its quality/size. You will notice the entire row turns orange and the **R** button is highlighted to show it has been clicked.



Also note the change in the alternating design; primers are rearranged to keep a true alternating layout.



### UCSC bed

If you click the bed file button, a bed file containing all fragments/primers within your region will be made available.

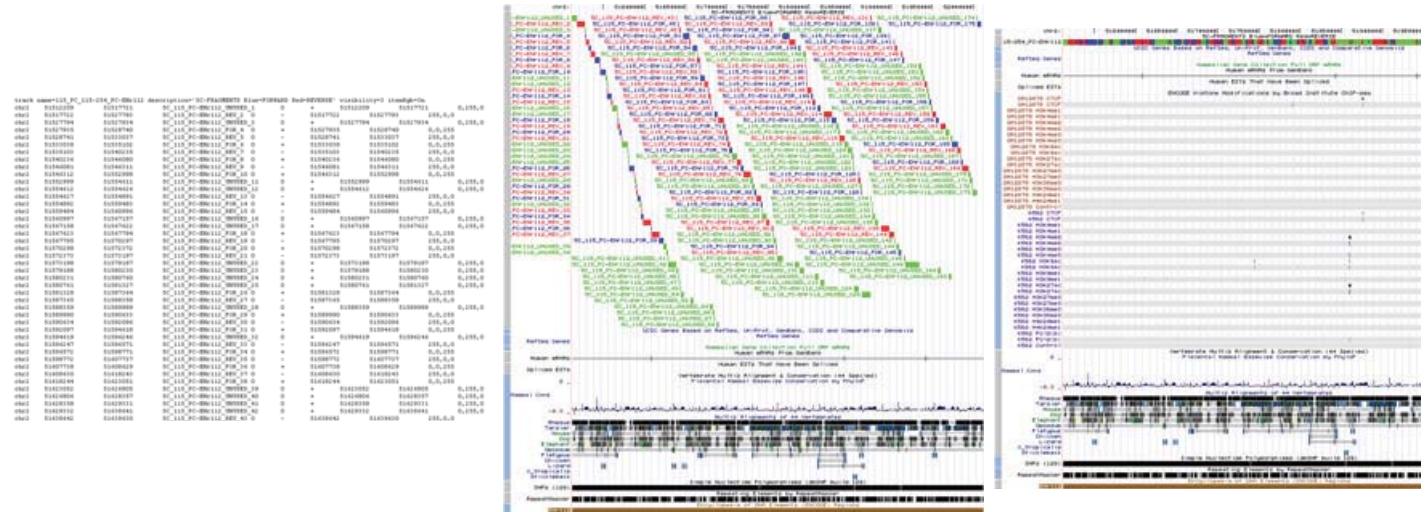
SWAP	FRAGID	FRAGMENT	INTERSECT ELEMENT	CHROM	START	END	ORIENTATION	PRIMER
R	13	561-56322729-5632729	None	7012	561   563   433	563   66   96	+	PC_123_PC-0W122_P
R	13	561-56322729-5632729	None	10074	49   1   17	42   30   84	-	PC_123_PC-0W122_P
R	13	561-56322729-5632729	None	1492	7539   1   15	16   67   56   7	-	PC_123_PC-0W122_P
R	13	561-56322729-5632729	None	808	329   1   12	30   10   56	-	PC_123_PC-0W122_P
R	13	561-56322729-5632729	None	4276	339   1   18	46   67   1   63   34	-	PC_123_PC-0W122_P
R	13	561-56322729-5632729	None	2264	136   1   18	46   67   1   63   37	-	PC_123_PC-0W122_P
R	13	561-56322729-5632729	None	3112	449   1   17	56   10   27	-	PC_123_PC-0W122_P
R	13	561-56322729-5632729	None	1044	107   1   14	46   67   1   65   74	-	PC_123_PC-0W122_P
R	13	561-56322729-5632729	None	100	606   1   18	46   67   1   65   5	-	PC_123_PC-0W122_P
R	13	561-56322729-5632729	None	4846	159   1   15	36   67   1   65   37	-	PC_123_PC-0W122_P
R	13	561-56322729-5632729	None	1412	1700   107   420	36   67   1   65   37	-	PC_123_PC-0W122_P
R	13	561-56322729-5632729	None	14	492   1   14	65   65   1   65   45	-	PC_123_PC-0W122_P
R	13	561-56322729-5632729	None	124	1006   1   14	46   1   65   37	-	PC_123_PC-0W122_P
R	13	561-56322729-5632729	None	4816	129   1   14	36   67   1   65   1	-	PC_123_PC-0W122_P

As you make changes to your design, this file is automatically updated to reflect the most recent layout. Load this BED file into the genome browser to obtain the below result. This can be used as an aid in the initial design and layout.

**BED file**

**UCSC - pack**

**UCSC - dense**



This sample design is now complete.

## Advanced Design

### Zoom

- Zoom - This field can be used to 'zoom' in on a region.
  - i.e. You can load a 1MB region for 5C design.
  - Then only design primers on a subset of that region by specifying a zoom parameter.
  - Zoom parameter is of the form: chrN:start-end (i.e. chr2:51712209-51912208)

Using zoom - chr2:51712209-51912208



## Variable Step

- Variable Step - Sometimes for alternating designs, you would like to space your primers by some BP spacing.
    - i.e. You can perform an alternating design @ a 20kb resolution.
    - Meaning a primer will be placed in an alternating fashion every 20kb using a best-fit algorithm.
- You can also specify multiply spacing constraints throughout the entire region of various bp sizes. For instance you can give the entire region a 20kb spacing. Then give a smaller subset of the region a 10kb spacing. Then specify yet a smaller subset of the region to have a 0kb spacing (meaning a normal alternating).

**If there is any overlap between the spacing regions, the smallest available spacing size will be used.**

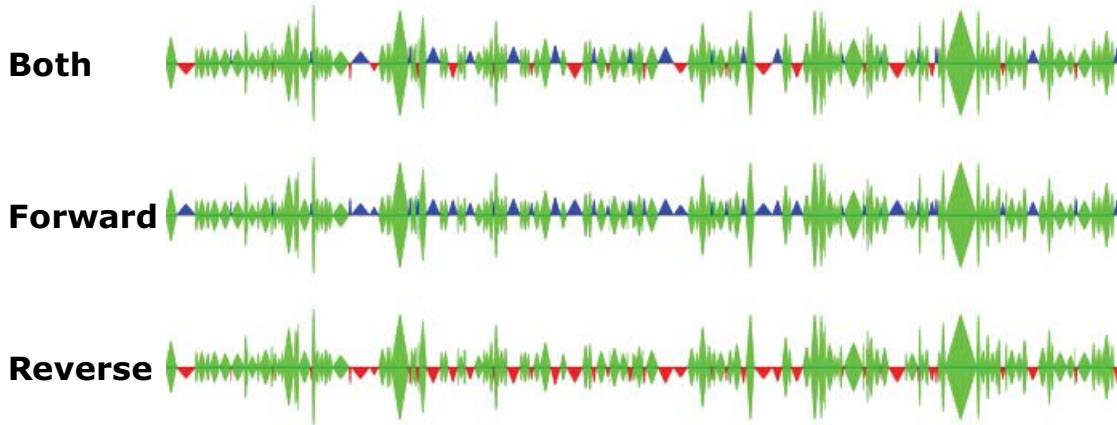
Using the [sample spacing file](#), you can produce the following results.

chr2	51512209	52012208	GLOBAL_40kb_spacing	20000
chr2	51612209	51912208	SEMI_20kb_spacing	10000
chr2	51712209	5185208	SPECIFIC_0kb_spacing	0

Format is tabbed delimited (chromosome - start - end - name - spacing(in bp))

The screenshot shows the 'my5c.primers' section of the Dekker Lab Bioinformatics website. It features a table with columns for STATE, FCID, D\_PROXY, TAILS, ASSEMBLY, CWR, R\_START, R\_END, R\_SIZE, SCHEME, and NAME. Below the table is a form for defining elements and primers, including fields for ELEMENT\_FILE, ELEMENT\_NAME, OVERLAP\_PROXY, INTERSECT, PRIMER, PER, U-BLAST, S-BLAST, QUALITY, MIN FRAGSIZE, and MAX FRAGSIZE. A visualization of the primer pool is shown at the bottom, with a green signal track and red and blue triangles representing primers.

You can also specify the spacing to forwards only, reverse only, or in an alternating fashion (both) by using the dropdown.



## Elements

- Element - A way to specify a set of elements to act as a specific primer type.
  - i.e. You can specify a set of elements (GENES), and make all intersecting fragments reverse primers.
  - You can then do one of two options.
    - Use an Element vs Unknown scheme to detect all interactions between genes and every other fragment in the region.
    - Use an Element vs Element scheme to detect the interactions between two sets of elements
    - i.e. genes vs some binding site.

Starting again with a normal alternating scheme:

The screenshot shows the 'my5c.primers' section of the Dekker Lab Bioinformatics website. It features a table with columns for STATE, FCID, D\_PROXY, TAILS, ASSEMBLY, CWR, R\_START, R\_END, R\_SIZE, SCHEME, and NAME. Below the table is a form for defining elements and primers, including fields for ELEMENT\_FILE, ELEMENT\_NAME, OVERLAP\_PROXY, INTERSECT, PRIMER, PER, U-BLAST, S-BLAST, QUALITY, MIN FRAGSIZE, and MAX FRAGSIZE. A visualization of the primer pool is shown at the bottom, with a green signal track and red and blue triangles representing primers. Below the visualization is a table with columns for SWAP, FRAGID, FRAGMENT, INTERSECTION\_ELEMENT, QUALITY, and PRIMER\_NAME.

SWAP	FRAGID	FRAGMENT	INTERSECTION_ELEMENT	QUALITY	PRIMER_NAME
E B E J J D	3	chr2:51312000-51312173	None	3913 599   55   431 62.9   64.94	NC_119_PC-69612_SINV00_3
E B E J J D	7	chr2:51312792-51312793	None	10071 89   117 40   58.04	NC_119_PC-69612_RPV_3
E B E J J D	3	chr2:51312794-51312795	None	140 75.99   1.11 56.47   60.7	NC_119_PC-69612_SINV00_3
E B E J J D	4	chr2:51312900-51312901	None	808 324   1   12 20   19.54	NC_119_PC-69612_FOR_4
E B E J J D	9	chr2:51312974-51312975	None	4294 329   1   29 46.47   63.04	NC_119_PC-69612_RPV_9
E B E J J D	6	chr2:51313000-51313001	None	2044 156   1   16 46.47   60.37	NC_119_PC-69612_FOR_6
E B E J J D	7	chr2:51313000-51313001	None	7192 400   1   37 30   84.32	NC_119_PC-69612_RPV_7
E B E J J D	8	chr2:51313026-51313027	None	3844 107   1   24 46.47   63.74	NC_119_PC-69612_FOR_8
E B E J J D	9	chr2:51313082-51313083	None	730 189   1   18 46.47   65.93	NC_119_PC-69612_RPV_9
E B E J J D	10	chr2:51313092-51313093	None	4486 170   1   13 46.47   60.37	NC_119_PC-69612_FOR_10
E B E J J D	11	chr2:51313099-51313100	None	1412 1700   102   429 46.47   78.47	NC_119_PC-69612_SINV00_11



We will now upload an ELEMENT list using the sample element file [sample element](#)

```
chr2 51512209 51522208 fake_gene1
chr2 51845055 51866223 fake_gene2
chr2 51597610 51612209 fake_gene3
```

Format for this file is 4 columns, tab delimited.  
 chromosome - start\_position - end\_position - name

Browse to your element file, enter an ELEMENT\_NAME and press the intersect button.

**Dekker Lab Bioinformatics**

Welcome | Protocols | **my5C.primers** | my5C.uploads | my5C.heatmap | my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu | Logout

1. primers | 2. primer set | 3. primer pool

STATE	PEID	D_PREF	TAILS	ASSEMBLY	CHR	R_START	R_END	R_SIZE	SCHEME	NAME
UNLOCKED	115	forward	TAATACGACTACTATAGCC TCCCTTTAGTGAAGGTTAATA	hg18_hsa	chr2	51,512,209	52,012,208	499,999	Alternating	PC_115-204_PC-0W112

Advanced Design Controls

Zoom: [DISE format: asc:chr2:115,193-15,191,347] Variable Step File: [Browse...] [Reverse] [Load]

ELEMENT_FILE	ELEMENT_NAME	OVERLAP_PREF	INTERSECT
C:\Documents and Settings\jmass\Desktop\DEI	112genes	Forward	Intersect

PRIMER: MER U-BLAST S-BLAST  
 QUALITY: 800 3 50  
 MIN FRAG-SIZE: 100 MAX FRAG-SIZE: 50000 my5C

NO ELEMENT FILES FOUND FOR chr2

FORWARD: 48 REVERSE: 49 UNUSED: 70 UCSC BED: download

Any loaded element files that intersect with your current region will now be available in this new table.

**Dekker Lab Bioinformatics**

Welcome | Protocols | **my5C.primers** | my5C.uploads | my5C.heatmap | my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu | Logout

1. primers | 2. primer set | 3. primer pool

STATE	PEID	D_PREF	TAILS	ASSEMBLY	CHR	R_START	R_END	R_SIZE	SCHEME	NAME
UNLOCKED	115	forward	TAATACGACTACTATAGCC TCCCTTTAGTGAAGGTTAATA	hg18_hsa	chr2	51,512,209	52,012,208	499,999	Alternating	PC_115-204_PC-0W112

Advanced Design Controls

Zoom: [DISE format: asc:chr2:115,193-15,191,347] Variable Step File: [Browse...] [Reverse] [Load]

ELEMENT_FILE	ELEMENT_NAME	OVERLAP_PREF	INTERSECT
C:\Documents and Settings\jmass\Desktop\DEI	112genes	Forward	Intersect

PRIMER: MER U-BLAST S-BLAST  
 QUALITY: 800 3 50  
 MIN FRAG-SIZE: 100 MAX FRAG-SIZE: 50000 my5C

ID	ELEMENTID	ELEMENT_NAME	ELEMENTS	USE	FORCE
my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu	216	ELEMENT_112genes	3	None	no

FORWARD: 48 REVERSE: 49 UNUSED: 70 UCSC BED: download

To intersect your region with this set of elements, turn the USE column dropdown to Forward and click my5C!  
 Your design should now look like this:



### Dekker Lab Bioinformatics

Welcome | Protocols | **my5C.primers** | my5C.uploads | my5C.heatmap | my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu | Logout

1. primers | 2. primer set | 3. primer pool

STATE	PCID	D_PREF	TAILS	ASSEMBLY	CHR	R_START	R_END	R_SIZE	SCHEME	NAME
UNLOCKED	115	Forward	TAATACGACTCACTATAGCC TCCTTTAATGAGGTTAATA	hg18_dna	chr2	51,512,209	52,012,208	499,999	Alternating	PC_115-254_PC-EN112

Advanced Design Controls

ELEMENT_FILE	ELEMENT_NAME	OVERLAP_PREF	INTERSECT	PRIMER_QUALITY	MER	U-BLAST	S-BLAST
		Forward	Intersect	000	3	50	

IP	ELEMENTID	ELEMENT_NAME	#ELEMENTS	USE	FORCE	MIN_FRAGSIZE	MAX_FRAGSIZE
my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu 146.195.50.79	218	ELEMENT_112(EN112)	3	Forward	no	100	50000

FORWARD	REVERSE	UNUSED	UCSC_REF
53	44	70	download

#	SWAP	FRAGID	FRAGMENT	INTERSECTION ELEMENT	QUALITY	PRIMER_NAME
1	E B E J J X	1	chr2:51512209-51517731	218_fake_gene1:chr2:51512209-51522208(0)	9312 558   15   431 62.5   64.94	PC_115_PC-EN112_UNUSED_1
2	E B E J J X	2	chr2:51517732-51527732	218_fake_gene1:chr2:51512209-51522208(0)	10071 89   1   7 40   59.04	PC_115_PC-EN112_FOR_2
3	E B E J J X	3	chr2:51527733-51527733	None	140 7559   1   1 16.67   50.7	PC_115_PC-EN112_UNUSED_3

Any usable fragments that intersect with your set of elements are made forward. Also a blue bar representing the 'element' is now drawn on the primer layout plot.

You may notice the \* column in fragment #1 has turned yellow.

A yellow box means the fragment is being excluded due to filtering, however the fragment intersects with one of your element lists. If you change the FORCE column to 'yes', any fragment overlapping with one of the 'elements' will be used regardless of any filtering. Output should now look like:

Dekker Lab Bioinformatics

Welcome | Protocols | **my5C.primers** | my5C.uploads | my5C.heatmap | my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu | Logout

1. primers | 2. primer set | 3. primer pool

STATE	PCID	D_PREF	TAILS	ASSEMBLY	CHR	R_START	R_END	R_SIZE	SCHEME	NAME
UNLOCKED	115	Forward	TAATACGACTCACTATAGCC TCCTTTAATGAGGTTAATA	hg18_dna	chr2	51,512,209	52,012,208	499,999	Alternating	PC_115-254_PC-EN112

Advanced Design Controls

ELEMENT_FILE	ELEMENT_NAME	OVERLAP_PREF	INTERSECT	PRIMER_QUALITY	MER	U-BLAST	S-BLAST
		Forward	Intersect	000	3	50	

IP	ELEMENTID	ELEMENT_NAME	#ELEMENTS	USE	FORCE	MIN_FRAGSIZE	MAX_FRAGSIZE
my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu 146.195.50.79	218	ELEMENT_112(EN112)	3	Forward	yes	100	50000

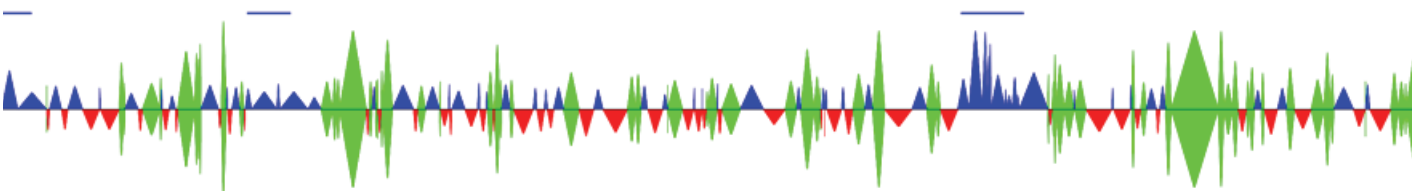
FORWARD	REVERSE	UNUSED	UCSC_REF
61	45	69	download

#	SWAP	FRAGID	FRAGMENT	INTERSECTION ELEMENT	QUALITY	PRIMER_NAME
1	E B E J J X	1	chr2:51512209-51517731	218_fake_gene1:chr2:51512209-51522208(0)	9512 558   15   431 62.5   64.94	PC_115_PC-EN112_FOR_1
2	E B E J J X	2	chr2:51517732-51517732	218_fake_gene1:chr2:51512209-51522208(0)	10071 89   1   7 40   59.04	PC_115_PC-EN112_FOR_2
3	E B E J J X	3	chr2:51527733-51527733	None	140 7559   1   1 16.67   50.7	PC_115_PC-EN112_UNUSED_3

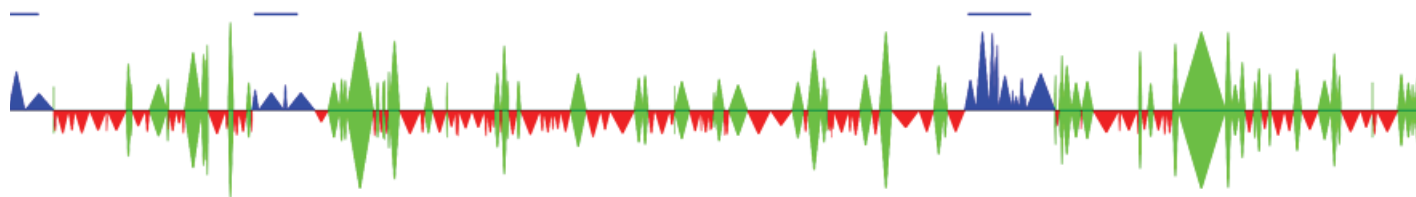
### Design Schemes

You can also experiment by changing the SCHEME dropdown in the main control section

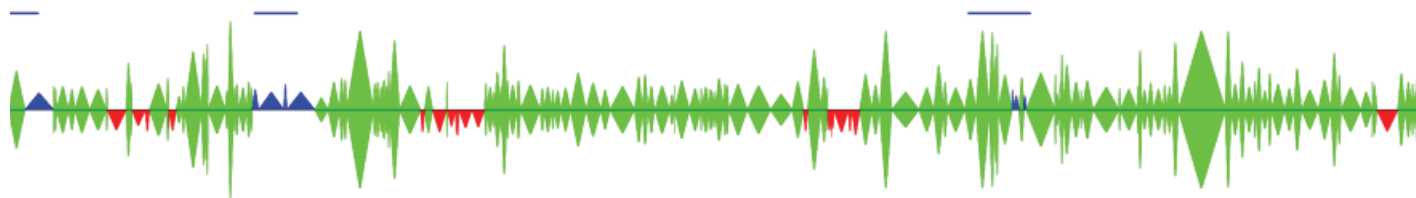
### Forward Element (force) + Alternating



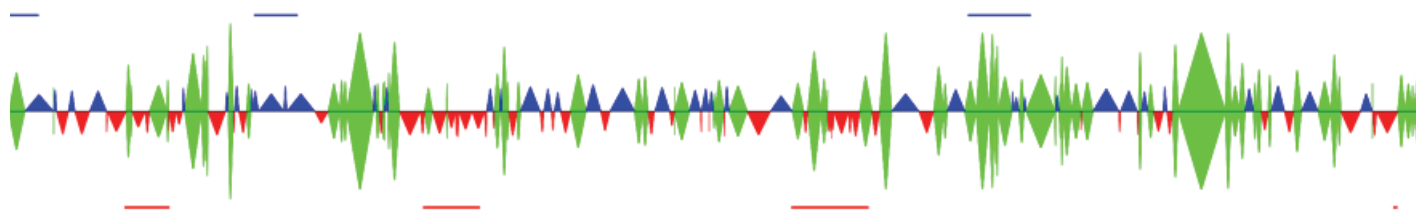
### Forward Element (force) + Element vs. Unknown



### Forward Element & Reverse Element + Element vs. Element



### Forward Element & Reverse Element + Alternating



**Please Note:** You will need to load a new element list and use REVERSE, for an element vs. element design to be used properly.

**Any combination of the above advanced controls can be used together yielding endless possibilities to the 5C design process**

## 3. Creating a Primer Pool

When you are satisfied with the primer layout, the primer set design phase is complete and a primer pool can be created next.

A primer pool is a collection of primer sets that will be used in the 5C experiment.

This usually contains 1 or more main ROI and 1 control region, usually a gene desert region that should have no specific interactions

Switch over to the primer pool tab by clicking the **3. primer pool** button from the my5C.primer menu

**Dekker Lab Bioinformatics**

Welcome | Protocols | my5C.primer | my5C.uploads | my5C.heatmap | my5C-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu | Logout

1. primers | 2. primer set | 3. primer pool

STATE	PCID	D_PREF	TAGS	ASSEMBLY	CHR	R_START	R_END	R_SIZE	SCHEME	NAME
UNCHANGED	118	forward	TAAAGACATCATATACCC TCCTTTATGAGGGTATAC	hg18.hiv	chr2	32,812,209	32,812,209	499,999	Alternating	NC_119-254_PC-0W111

Advanced Design Controls

ELEMENT_FSID	ELEMENT_NAME	OVERLAP_PREF	INTERSECT	PRIMER	PER	U-BLAST	S-BLAST
SP	ELEMENTID	ELEMENT_NAME	ELEMENTS	USE	FORCE	QUALITY	MIN FRAGSIZE

my5C

100 | 50000

FORWARD: 49 REVERSE: 49 UNPAIRED: 78 UNSE\_BED: 49

#	SWAP	FRAGID	FRAGMENT	INTERSECTION ELEMENT	QUALITY	PRIMER NAME	
C	E	E	J	3	3012	599   1.5   431 62.9   54.94	NC_119_PC-0W111_SUNVED_1
C	E	E	J	7	10071	89   1.7 40   59.04	NC_119_PC-0W112_RPV_2
C	E	E	J	3	140	75.99   1.1 36.47   50.7	NC_119_PC-0W112_SUNVED_2
C	E	E	J	4	905	324   1.1 30   19.54	NC_119_PC-0W112_FCR_4
C	E	E	J	9	4294	329   1.2 46.47   63.04	NC_119_PC-0W112_RPV_5
C	E	E	J	8	2044	156   1.1 46.47   60.37	NC_119_PC-0W112_FCR_6
C	E	E	J	7	7132	449   1.1 30   14.32	NC_119_PC-0W112_RPV_7
C	E	E	J	8	3844	107   1.1 46.47   63.74	NC_119_PC-0W112_FCR_8
C	E	E	J	9	230	159   1.1 46.47   60.93	NC_119_PC-0W112_RPV_9
C	E	E	J	10	4486	170   1.1 46.47   60.37	NC_119_PC-0W112_FCR_10
C	E	E	J	11	1412	1700   1.02   429 36.47   38.47	NC_119_PC-0W112_SUNVED_11

You should now be here

**Dekker Lab Bioinformatics**

| Welcome | Protocols | **my5C.primers** | my5C.uploads | my5C.heatmap | my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu : Logout |

1. primers    2. primer set    3. primer pool

Primer Pool Name:

Primer Pool Description:

STATE USER #PROBECLASSIDS PROBECLASS\_DESCRIPTION PROBECLASS\_NAME DELETE

Enter a Primer Pool Name and a Primer pool description, then press **primerpool!**

**Dekker Lab Bioinformatics**


| Welcome | Protocols | **my5C.primers** | my5C.uploads | my5C.heatmap | my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu : Logout |

1. primers    2. primer set    3. primer pool

Primer Pool Name:

Primer Pool Description:

STATE USER #PROBECLASSIDS PROBECLASS\_DESCRIPTION PROBECLASS\_NAME DELETE



Your newly created primerpool will be displayed below.

Click on the orange box containing the primer pool name to edit the primer pool, and add multiple primer sets to the pool. Be aware that only primer sets with the same forward and reverse PCR tails can be added to one primer pool.

**Dekker Lab Bioinformatics**


| Welcome | Protocols | **my5C.primers** | my5C.uploads | my5C.heatmap | my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu : Logout |

1. primers    2. primer set    3. primer pool

Primer Pool Name:

Primer Pool Description:

STATE	USER	#PROBECLASSIDS	PROBECLASS_DESCRIPTION	PROBECLASS_NAME	DELETE
UNLOCKED	my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu	1	EN112 + EN334	SCplot	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>



You will then be taken here:

**Dekker Lab Bioinformatics**

| Welcome | Protocols | **my5C.primers** | my5C.uploads | my5C.heatmap | my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu : Logout |

1. primers    2. primer set    3. primer pool

STATUS	USER	#PROBECLASSIDS	PRIMERPOOL_NAME	PRIMERPOOL_DESCRIPTION	LOCK_ALL_PC	UNLOCK_ALL_PC	DOWNLOAD
0	my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu	1	SCplot	EN112 + EN334	<input type="button" value="lock"/>	<input type="button" value="unlock"/>	<input type="button" value="export my5C design"/>

**POSSIBLE PROBECLASSID**

QUERY #HITS SUBJECT PERCENT E\_VAL SCORE

STATE	PROBECLASS_ID	PROBECLASS_NAME	pc_lock/pc_unlock	FORWARD_PRIMERS	REVERSE_PRIMERS	UNDOED_PRIMERS	DELETE

By using the **Add New** dropdown, select the primer sets you wish to add to this primer pool.

Select each primerset, then press **add to primerpool!** The result should be similar to:

## Dekker Lab Bioinformatics

Welcome | Protocols | **my5C primers** | my5C uploads | my5C heatmap | my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu : Logout

1. primers | 2. primer set | 3. primer pool

STATUS	USER	#PROBECLASSIDS	PRIMERPOOL_NAME	PRIMERPOOL_DESCRIPTION	LOCK	ALL-PC	UNLOCK	ALL-PC	DOWNLOAD
0	my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu	2	5Cpilot	EN512 + EN934	lock		unlock		export my5C design

POSSIBLE DUPLEX++ BELOW					
QUERY	#HITS	SUBJECT	PERCENT E-VAL SCORE		
SC_115_PC-EN512_FOR_4 GTTTCAGAAATCTCTTGCTAACTATCAAG match:FORWARD match:REVERSE match:JUNK	1	SC_117_EN934_FOR_2 GTTTCAGAAATCTCTTGCTAACTATCAAG match:FORWARD match:REVERSE match:JUNK	100.00	8e-14	60.0

STATE	PROBECLASS_ID	PROBECLASS_NAME	pc_lock/pc_unlock	FORWARD_PRIMERS	REVERSE_PRIMERS	UNUSED_PRIMERS	DELETE
UNLOCKED	115	PC_115-254_PC-EN512	UNLOCKED	48	49	79	0
UNLOCKED	117	PC_117-255_EN934	UNLOCKED	41	41	28	0
				89	90	107	

Add New Select One add to primerpool

## Duplex Filtering

As you add new primer sets to the primerpool, the primerpool is checked for any duplexes that may exist between any primers in the pool. If any are found, they will be displayed in the **POSSIBLE DUPLEX++** table. You then have the option to either:

- Make one of the culprits *forward*
- Make one of the culprits *reverse*
- Make one of the culprits *junk*

It is not mandatory to resolved the duplexes found, however it is strongly advised to free the pool of these duplexes. Clicking here, will make this specific primer junk, thus purging the pool of this duplex.

## Dekker Lab Bioinformatics

Welcome | Protocols | **my5C primers** | my5C uploads | my5C heatmap | my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu : Logout

1. primers | 2. primer set | 3. primer pool

STATUS	USER	#PROBECLASSIDS	PRIMERPOOL_NAME	PRIMERPOOL_DESCRIPTION	LOCK	ALL-PC	UNLOCK	ALL-PC	DOWNLOAD
0	my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu	2	5Cpilot	EN512 + EN934	lock		unlock		export my5C design

POSSIBLE DUPLEX++ BELOW					
QUERY	#HITS	SUBJECT	PERCENT E-VAL SCORE		
SC_115_PC-EN512_FOR_4 GTTTCAGAAATCTCTTGCTAACTATCAAG match:FORWARD match:REVERSE match:JUNK	1	SC_117_EN934_FOR_2 GTTTCAGAAATCTCTTGCTAACTATCAAG match:FORWARD match:REVERSE match:JUNK	100.00	8e-14	60.0

STATE	PROBECLASS_ID	PROBECLASS_NAME	pc_lock/pc_unlock	FORWARD_PR	REVERSE_PRIMERS	UNUSED_PRIMERS	DELETE
UNLOCKED	115	PC_115-254_PC-EN512	UNLOCKED	48	49	79	0
UNLOCKED	117	PC_117-255_EN934	UNLOCKED	41	41	28	0
				89	90	107	

Add New Select add to primerpool

The duplex scan will then be re-run, and should yield no new duplexes.

## Dekker Lab Bioinformatics

Welcome | Protocols | **my5C primers** | my5C uploads | my5C heatmap | my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu : Logout

1. primers | 2. primer set | 3. primer pool

STATUS	USER	#PROBECLASSIDS	PRIMERPOOL_NAME	PRIMERPOOL_DESCRIPTION	LOCK	ALL-PC	UNLOCK	ALL-PC	DOWNLOAD
0	my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu	2	5Cpilot	EN512 + EN934	lock		unlock		export my5C design

POSSIBLE DUPLEX++ BELOW					
QUERY	#HITS	SUBJECT	PERCENT E-VAL SCORE		
No Duplex Found					

STATE	PROBECLASS_ID	PROBECLASS_NAME	pc_lock/pc_unlock	FORWARD_PRIMERS	REVERSE_PRIMERS	UNUSED_PRIMERS	DELETE
UNLOCKED	115	PC_115-254_PC-EN512	UNLOCKED	48	49	79	0
UNLOCKED	117	PC_117-255_EN934	UNLOCKED	40	41	29	0
				88	90	108	

Add New Select One add to primerpool

If no duplexes are found, you should get the green light, saying **No Duplex Found**.

At this point, the entire 5C design is almost complete.

In order to **LOCK** your primer sets from any further changes, you must click the lock button. Doing so will prevent any accidental changes to the design.

Click lock :



**Dekker Lab Bioinformatics**

Welcome | Protocols | **my5C-primers** | my5C.uploads | my5C.heatmap | my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu : Logout

1. primers | 2. primer set | 3. primer pool


STATUS	USER	#PROBECLASSIDS	PRIMERPOOL_NAME	PRIMERPOOL_DESCRIPTION	LOCK-ALL-PC	UNLOCK-ALL-PC	DOWNLOAD
0	my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu	2	%Cpilot	EN112 + EN134	lock	unlock	export my5C design

POSSIBLE COMPLEXITY RANGES

QUERY FILTERS: MINIMUM PERCENTAGE VAL SCORE  
No Clusters Found

STATE	PROBECLASS_ID	PROBECLASS_NAME	pc_lock/pc_unlock	FORWARD_PRIMERS	REVERSE_PRIMERS	PRIMERS UN	PRIMERS DELETE
UNLOCKED	115	PC_115-254_PC-EN112	UNLOCKED	48	49		0
UNLOCKED	117	PC_117-255_EN134	UNLOCKED	40	41		0
				88	90		100

Add New | Select One | add to primerpool



The Primer Set rows will then be turned a shade of gray to indicate they are locked.

**Dekker Lab Bioinformatics**

Welcome | Protocols | **my5C-primers** | my5C.uploads | my5C.heatmap | my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu : Logout

1. primers | 2. primer set | 3. primer pool


STATUS	USER	#PROBECLASSIDS	PRIMERPOOL_NAME	PRIMERPOOL_DESCRIPTION	LOCK-ALL-PC	UNLOCK-ALL-PC	DOWNLOAD
1	my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu	2	%Cpilot	EN112 + EN134	lock	unlock	export my5C design

POSSIBLE COMPLEXITY RANGES

QUERY FILTERS: MINIMUM PERCENTAGE VAL SCORE  
No Clusters Found

STATE	PROBECLASS_ID	PROBECLASS_NAME	pc_lock/pc_unlock	FORWARD_PRIMERS	REVERSE_PRIMERS	PRIMERS UNUSED	PRIMERS DELETE
LOCKED	115	PC_115-254_PC-EN112	LOCKED	48	49	79	0
LOCKED	117	PC_117-255_EN134	LOCKED	40	41	29	0
				88	90		100

Add New | Select One | add to primerpool



The final step is to click the **export my5C design** button to download your 5C design in zip format.

**Dekker Lab Bioinformatics**

Welcome | Protocols | **my5C-primers** | my5C.uploads | my5C.heatmap | my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu : Logout

1. primers | 2. primer set | 3. primer pool


STATUS	USER	#PROBECLASSIDS	PRIMERPOOL_NAME	PRIMERPOOL_DESCRIPTION	LOCK-ALL-PC	UNLOCK-ALL-PC	DOWNLOAD
1	my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu	2	%Cpilot	EN112 + EN134	lock	unlock	export my5C design

POSSIBLE COMPLEXITY RANGES

QUERY FILTERS: MINIMUM PERCENTAGE VAL SCORE  
No Clusters Found

STATE	PROBECLASS_ID	PROBECLASS_NAME	pc_lock/pc_unlock	FORWARD_PRIMERS	REVERSE_PRIMERS	PRIMERS UNUSED	PRIMERS DELETE
LOCKED	115	PC_115-254_PC-EN112	LOCKED	48	49	79	0
LOCKED	117	PC_117-255_EN134	LOCKED	40	41	29	0
				88	90		100

Add New | Select One | add to primerpool



It may take up to 1 minute to organize and zip all of the necessary files.

**Dekker Lab Bioinformatics**

Welcome | Protocols | **my5c,primers** | my5c,uploads | my5c,heatmap | my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu : Logout

1. primers | 2. primer set | 3. primer pool

STATUS	USER	PROBECLASS_ID	PRIMERPOOL_NAME	PRIMERPOOL_DESCRIPTION	LOCK-ALL-PC	UNLOCK-ALL-PC	DOWNLOAD
1	my5cdemo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu	2	5cpilot	EW112 + EW324	lock	unlock	export my5c.design

**POSSIBLE DUPLICATES BELOW**

QUERY FILTERS: SIMILAR EXPONENT E\_VAL SCORE

STATE	PROBECLASS_ID	PROBECLASS_NAME	pc_lock/pc_unlock	FORWARD_PRIMERS	REVERSE_PRIMERS	UNUSED_PRIMERS	DELETE
LOCKED	113	PC_113-204_PC-EW112	LOCKED	48	49	79	lock
LOCKED	117	PC_117-255_PC-EW324	LOCKED	40	41	77	lock

Opening my5c\_398\_5Cpilot\_91.zip

You have chosen to open  
 my5c\_398\_5Cpilot\_91.zip  
 which is a ZIP file  
 from: http://dekkerc.umassmed.edu

What should Firefox do with this file?

Open with

Save File

Do this automatically for files like this from now on.

OK Cancel

Save the zip file and unzip the archive.

## my5C ZIP file

You should find 7 different folders inside of the archive.



- elements - containing all relevant files related to any elements files being intersected with your design.
- images - containing all primer layout images of all primer sets within your primer pool.
- microarray - custom microarray design files for all forward-reverse interactions within your 5C design.
  - 3 probe sizes are calculated.
    - 19 - 19 bases from each primer are used to make the microarray probe (38 total).
    - 20 - 20 bases from each primer are used to make the microarray probe (40 total).
    - 21 - 21 bases from each primer are used to make the microarray probe (42 total).
- primers - text files for all primer sets within your 5C design. All relevant information for each primer used.
- sequencing - necessary FASTA files used to map reads back to the primer pool for deep sequencing applications.
- to\_order - a text file containing only necessary information to order primers.
- ucsc\_bed - UCSC bed file containing each used primer in the 5C design.

And that's it! You are now ready to proceed to the 5C experiment!

### **Supplemental Data 3**

A tutorial describing in detail how to use my5C uploads. This tutorial can also be directly accessed through:

<http://my5c.umassmed.edu/welcome/welcome.php?tab=uploads>

# Dekker Lab Bioinformatics

| [Welcome](#) | [Protocols](#) | [my5C.primers](#) | [my5C.uploads](#) | [my5C.heatmap](#) | [my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu](mailto:my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu) :

[Welcome ... my5C.uploads](#)

## my5C.uploads manual

## my5C.uploads

my5C.uploads is a tool to allow for the upload of interaction data of various formats. All data uploaded to my5C.uploads are made available in the my5C.heatmap tool for visualization.

## Table of Contents

- [Getting Started](#)
- [Linking interaction data to a primer pool](#)
  - [List Format](#)
- [Uploading custom interaction data \(no primer pool\)](#)
  - [Matrix Format](#)

## Getting Started

There are 2 main steps to my5c.uploads.

- 1. Choosing whether or not to link interaction data to a primer pool.
- 2. Uploading correct format of data.

Here we will walk you through a simplified upload process.

**To start, click my5C.uploads on the main menu of the website.**

The screenshot shows the Dekker Lab Bioinformatics website. At the top is a navigation bar with links: [Welcome](#), [Protocols](#), [my5C.primers](#), [my5C.uploads](#), [my5C.heatmap](#), and [my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu](mailto:my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu) | [Logout](#). Below the navigation bar is a main content area with a blue header "Welcome to the Dekker Lab". The main content area contains several sections: "Welcome to the Dekker Lab" (text describing genome organization and 3C/5C technologies), "News" (dated June 1st 2009, mentioning my5C going public), "my5C.primers" (text describing the primer design tool with a small image of a genome browser), and "my5C.uploads" (text describing the upload tool with a small image of the upload interface). An orange arrow points from the "my5C.uploads" link in the navigation bar to the "my5C.uploads" section in the main content area.

You should now see this screen.



**Dekker Lab Bioinformatics**

Welcome | Protocols | my5c.primers | my5c.uploads | my5c.heatmap | my5c-demo@dekkar.umassmed.edu : Logout

Primer pool: Choose One

EXPERIMENT:

Experiment name:

Experiment Description:

PRIMERPOOL MATRIX FILE EXPERIMENT NAME EXPERIMENT DESCRIPTION USER DELETE

## Linking interaction data to a primer pool

You should use this option if you have a dataset generated by using a primerpool designed with the my5c.primers tool. This option links your interaction data directly to the primer pool, so all my5c.primers data can be combined with your interaction data.

### List Format

The file format is as follows (tabbed delimited).

FORWARD\_PRIMER\_NAME      REVERSE\_PRIMER\_NAME      INTERACTION\_COUNT

5C_115_ENr112_FOR_73	5C_115_ENr112_REV_72	6171
5C_115_ENr112_FOR_62	5C_115_ENr112_REV_63	5233
5C_115_ENr112_FOR_26	5C_115_ENr112_REV_27	4629
5C_115_ENr112_FOR_141	5C_115_ENr112_REV_140	4471
5C_115_ENr112_FOR_104	5C_115_ENr112_REV_105	4388
5C_115_ENr112_FOR_31	5C_115_ENr112_REV_30	4139
5C_115_ENr112_FOR_20	5C_115_ENr112_REV_19	4014
5C_115_ENr112_FOR_109	5C_115_ENr112_REV_108	3894
5C_115_ENr112_FOR_5	5C_115_ENr112_REV_6	3615
5C_115_ENr112_FOR_31	5C_115_ENr112_REV_32	3407
5C_115_ENr112_FOR_107	5C_115_ENr112_REV_105	3323
5C_115_ENr112_FOR_176	5C_115_ENr112_REV_175	3276
5C_115_ENr112_FOR_132	5C_115_ENr112_REV_131	3117
5C_115_ENr112_FOR_168	5C_115_ENr112_REV_166	3070
5C_115_ENr112_FOR_20	5C_115_ENr112_REV_21	3031

The primer names should match exactly to the names of the primers listed in the primer pool supplied in the my5c.primers zip file.

```
>5C_115_ENr112_FOR_4
TAATACGACTCACTATAGCCGTTTTCAAATCTTCTTGCTAACTATCAAG
>5C_115_ENr112_FOR_6
TAATACGACTCACTATAGCCGCCAGAAGAAGACTGGCAGTACTTTTCAAAG
>5C_115_ENr112_FOR_8
TAATACGACTCACTATAGCCATGAAGACGGAGGGTTATGAAAGGCAGAAG
>5C_115_ENr112_FOR_10
TAATACGACTCACTATAGCCAGGGAAGAAGCCAAAACGTACAAATAAAG
>5C_115_ENr112_FOR_15
TAATACGACTCACTATAGCCTGAATTGAACTATGGCATGAAATTTGAAG
>5C_115_ENr112_FOR_19
TAATACGACTCACTATAGCCTTTTTCTGGTAACCAAGTCTCCATGCTGAAG
```

Sequencing reads can be mapped back to this primerpool FASTA file, yielding the correct primer names associated with each interaction pair.

Fill in the necessary data to the my5c.uploads form.

## Dekker Lab Bioinformatics

PRIMERPOOL	MATRIX	FILE	EXPERIMENT	NAME	EXPERIMENT	DESCRIPTION	USER	DELETE
5Cpool			115-df		df of 115 data.		my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu	delete

1. Primer Pool - choose the primer pool you are uploading interaction data to.
2. EXPERIMENT - specify the file you are uploading (must be correct format)
3. Experiment Name - choose an experiment name to name your dataset.
4. Experiment Description - fill in the optional experiment description section.

The primer names in your experiment file, MUST match the primer names in your 5C design found in my5C.primers. If they do not, the upload will fail and output an error message.

Once all of the information is filled in, press **upload!**

## Dekker Lab Bioinformatics


PRIMERPOOL	MATRIX	FILE	EXPERIMENT	NAME	EXPERIMENT	DESCRIPTION	USER	DELETE
5Cpool			115-df		df of 115 data.		my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu	delete



Depending on the size of your interaction file, it may take up to a few minutes to complete the upload. Once the upload is complete, your experiment will be available below.

## Dekker Lab Bioinformatics

PRIMERPOOL	MATRIX	FILE	EXPERIMENT	NAME	EXPERIMENT	DESCRIPTION	USER	DELETE
5Cpool	115_5C	115_115-df	df	df of 115 data.		my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu	delete	



You may now proceed to the my5C.heatmap tool to visualize your data.

## Uploading custom interaction data (no primer pool)

If you have:

- A. 5C Interaction data produced from a design not created from the my5C.primers tool.
- OR
- B. Any interaction data in the correct format

You may upload this data to the my5C.heatmap tool for visualization / analysis.

### Matrix Format

The accepted matrix format is of the following format. Headers must be included. They are of the format.

**NAME|ASSEMBLY|CHROMOSOME:STARTPOS-ENDPOS**

i.e. gene1|hg18|chr2:51517722-51527793

5C\_115\_ENr112\_FOR\_29|hg18|chr2:51589990-51590633  
 5C\_115\_ENr112\_FOR\_31|hg18|chr2:51592097-51594618  
 5C\_115\_ENr112\_FOR\_34|hg18|chr2:51596572-51598771  
 5C\_115\_ENr112\_FOR\_37|hg18|chr2:51608630-51618243  
 5C\_115\_ENr112\_FOR\_39|hg18|chr2:51623052-51626805  
 5C\_115\_ENr112\_FOR\_41|hg18|chr2:51628358-51629331  
 5C\_115\_ENr112\_FOR\_44|hg18|chr2:51639631-51640555  
 5C\_115\_ENr112\_FOR\_46|hg18|chr2:51641891-51642390  
 5C\_115\_ENr112\_FOR\_48|hg18|chr2:51642577-51643716  
 5C\_115\_ENr112\_FOR\_52|hg18|chr2:51655037-51656385  
 5C\_115\_ENr112\_FOR\_56|hg18|chr2:51664343-51667206  
 5C\_115\_ENr112\_FOR\_59|hg18|chr2:51668252-51672775

Each row and each column must have a valid header.  
 A sample matrix format can be found below.

myDATA	B1 hg18 chr2:51527935-51528740	B2 hg18 chr2:51533038-51535102	B3 hg18 chr2:51540236-51546080
gene1 hg18 chr2:51517722-51527793	432	54	32
gene2 hg18 chr2:51528741-51533037	94	245	82
gene3 hg18 chr2:51535103-51540235	25	65	361

Two sample matrix files can be found here.

- [smile.matrix](#)
- [ENr112.matrix](#)

In order for the BP windowing and smoothing features of the my5C.heatmap tool to work correctly, chromosome and position values must be included in the headers.

Custom Matrix experiments are uploaded to my5C.uploads in the same manner as experiments linked to primer pools.

However, you must now select **\*CUSTOM\*** from the primer pool dropdown.

Fill in the necessary values and click **upload!**

### Dekker Lab Bioinformatics

Primer pool: Choose One

EXPERIMENT: C:\Documents and Settings\MassZw\ Browse

Experiment Name: TEST-CS

Experiment Description: test matrix

upload!

PRIMERPOOL	MATRIX	FILE	EXPERIMENT	NAME	EXPERIMENT	DESCRIPTION	USER	DELETE
100	110	110	110	110	110	110	my5c_demo@dekker.umassmed.edu	delete!

Your new custom dataset can be found below.

### Dekker Lab Bioinformatics

Primer pool: Choose One

EXPERIMENT: Browse

Experiment Name:

Experiment Description:

upload!

PRIMERPOOL	MATRIX	FILE	EXPERIMENT	NAME	EXPERIMENT	DESCRIPTION	USER	DELETE
*CUSTOM*	111	111	111	111	111	111	my5c_demo@dekker.umassmed.edu	delete!
100	110	110	110	110	110	110	my5c_demo@dekker.umassmed.edu	delete!

You may now proceed to the my5C.heatmap tool to visualize your data.

#### **Supplemental Data 4**

A tutorial describing in detail how to use my5C.heatmap. This tutorial can also be directly accessed through:

<http://my5c.umassmed.edu/welcome/welcome.php?tab=heatmap>

# Dekker Lab Bioinformatics

| [Welcome](#) | [Protocols](#) | [my5C.primers](#) | [my5C.uploads](#) | [my5C.heatmap](#) | [my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu](mailto:my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu) :

[Welcome ... my5C.heatmap](#)

## my5C.heatmap tutorial

## my5C.heatmap

my5C.heatmap is an online 5C tool for the visualization and analysis of 5C interaction data.

## Table of Contents

- [Getting Started](#)
- [UI Layout](#)
- [Quick Draw](#)
- [Click](#)
- [Main heatmap controls](#)
- [Experiment](#)
  - [Choosing a primer pool](#)
    - [Choosing a primer set](#)
  - [Choosing an experiment](#)
- [Obs-exp](#)
- [Transform](#)
  - [Zoom](#)
  - [Binning](#)
  - [Smoothing](#)
- [Intersect](#)
- [Downloads](#)

To start, click [my5C.heatmap](#).

The screenshot shows the Dekker Lab Bioinformatics website. The navigation bar at the top includes links for Welcome, Protocols, my5C.primers, my5C.uploads, my5C.heatmap, and my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu. The main content area is divided into several sections: Welcome to the Dekker Lab, News, my5C.primers, my5C.uploads, and my5C.heatmap. An orange arrow points to the 'my5C.heatmap' link in the navigation bar. The 'my5C.heatmap' section includes a description of the tool and a link to the tutorial.

You should now see this screen.



## UI Layout

The my5C.heatmap UI is broken into 4 parts.

- my5C.heatmap menu bar
- my5C.heatmap tool panel
- my5C.heatmap image panel
- my5C.heatmap click panel

### my5C.heatmap menu bar



### my5C.heatmap tool panel



### my5C.heatmap image panel



### my5C.heatmap click panel



## Quick Draw

If you have not loaded in a data set via my5C.uploads, please do so now.

- [Uploading to a primer pool](#)
- [Uploading a custom matrix](#)

For this example, we will upload a CUSTOM matrix

The file used can be found here [ENr112.matrix](#)

Once the file has been correctly upload please proceed below.

Firstly, select \*CUSTOM\* as your primer pool.

**Dekker Lab Bioinformatics**

Welcome | Protocols | my5cprimers | my5cuploads | my5cheatmap | my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu | Logout

experiment | obs-exp | transform | intersect | downloads

Primer Pool: \*CUSTOM\*

Experiment 1A: Choose One | Experiment 1B: Choose One

Experiment 2A: Choose One | Experiment 2B: Choose One

Use true size | Plot distance

Size: Start: End: Negative Scale: Positive Scale: experiment1: experiment2: flip

None | Yellow>Blue

Please select a dataset

myheatmap!

Heatmap Positions

The page will then reload and pull in any experiments connected to your selected primer pool. In this case, the experiment you just loaded should be available in the dropdown.

Select the experiment...

**Dekker Lab Bioinformatics**

Welcome | Protocols | my5cprimers | my5cuploads | my5cheatmap | my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu | Logout

experiment | obs-exp | transform | intersect | downloads

Primer Pool: \*CUSTOM\*

Experiment 1A: 132\_ENH112 | Experiment 1B: Choose One

Experiment 2A: Choose One | Experiment 2B: Choose One

Use true size | Plot distance

Size: Start: End: Negative Scale: Positive Scale: experiment1: experiment2: flip

None | Yellow>Blue

Please select a dataset

myheatmap!

Heatmap Positions

That's it! You are now able to draw the heatmap!

Click the **myheatmap!** button.

**Dekker Lab Bioinformatics**

Welcome | Protocols | my5cprimers | my5cuploads | my5cheatmap | my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu | Logout

experiment | obs-exp | transform | intersect | downloads

Primer Pool: \*CUSTOM\*

Experiment 1A: 132\_ENH112 | Experiment 1B: Choose One

Experiment 2A: Choose One | Experiment 2B: Choose One

Use true size | Plot distance

Size: Start: End: Negative Scale: Positive Scale: experiment1: experiment2: flip

None | Yellow>Blue

Please select a dataset

myheatmap!

Heatmap Positions

The heatmap can take anywhere from a few seconds to 10 minutes to draw, depending on the complexity of the options selected. While the tool is working, you will see the *roller image animation*.



## Dekker Lab Bioinformatics

[Welcome](#) | [Protocols](#) | [my5c primers](#) | [my5c uploads](#) | [my5c heatmap](#) | [my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu](#) : [Logout](#)

[experiment](#) | [obs-exp](#) | [transform](#) | [intersect](#) | [downloads](#)

Primer Pool: \*CUSTOM\*

Experiment 1A op. Experiment 1B  
 132\_EN112 / Choose One  
 size-frag-size  plot-distance

Experiment 2A op. Experiment 2B  
 Choose One / Choose One  
 size-frag-size  plot-distance

Size	Start	End	Negative-Scale	Positive-Scale	experiment1	experiment2	flip
*	0	-	None	Yellow>Blue			

Please select a dataset

myheatmap!

Roller Position

Once the heatmap has finished, the *roller image animation* will disappear and the heatmap will appear.

## Dekker Lab Bioinformatics

[Welcome](#) | [Protocols](#) | [my5c primers](#) | [my5c uploads](#) | [my5c heatmap](#) | [my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu](#) : [Logout](#)

[experiment](#) | [obs-exp](#) | [transform](#) | [intersect](#) | [downloads](#)

Zoom: (UT5C Refseq: chr3:14,281,293-15,281,287)

Binning: B-yes/no B-Size B-Step B-Axis B-Mode B-Bs  
 no 20000 2000 both median

Smoothing: S-Type S-Yaxis S-Xaxis S-Mode S-Bs  
 None 50000 50000 median

Size	Start	End	Negative-Scale	Positive-Scale	experiment1	experiment2	flip
*	0	-	None	Yellow>Blue			

myheatmap!

Roller Position

The heatmap itself is a large square grid with a diagonal band of darker blue pixels on a yellow background, representing interactions between primers.

- All pixels are identical in size.
- Each pixel represents a unique interaction between a forward primer and a reverse primer.
- Forward primers can be found along the Y axis, sorted by the chromosomal position.
- Reverse primers can be found along the X axis, sorted by the chromosomal position.

## Click

As you move your mouse around the heatmap, you will notice the screen is constantly updated with the current interaction the mouse is hovering over.



# Dekker Lab Bioinformatics

| Welcome | Protocols | my5c.ardmrs | my5c.uploads | **my5c.heatmap** | my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu : Logout |

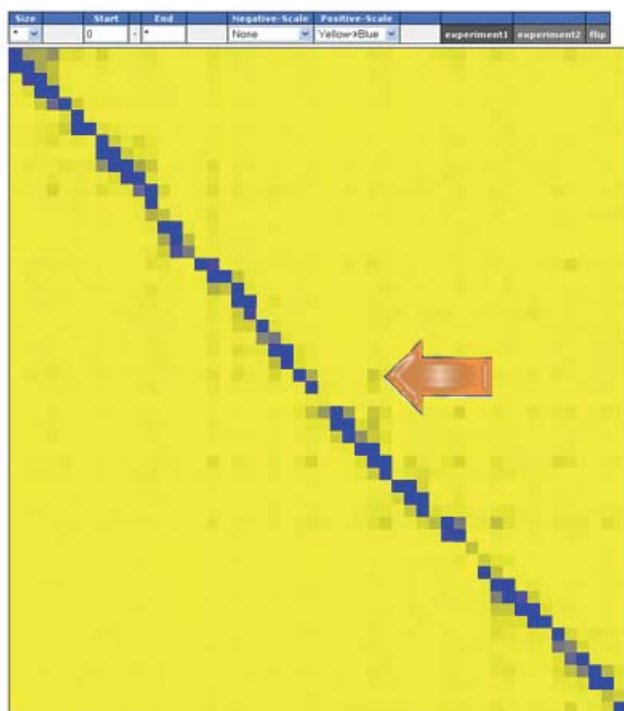
experiment | obs-exp | transform | intersect | downloads

Fraser Pool: \*CUSTOM\*

Experiment 1A: 132\_Eth112 | Experiment 1B: Choose One

Experiment 2A: Choose One | Experiment 2B: Choose One

Use-frag-size:  | Plot-distance:

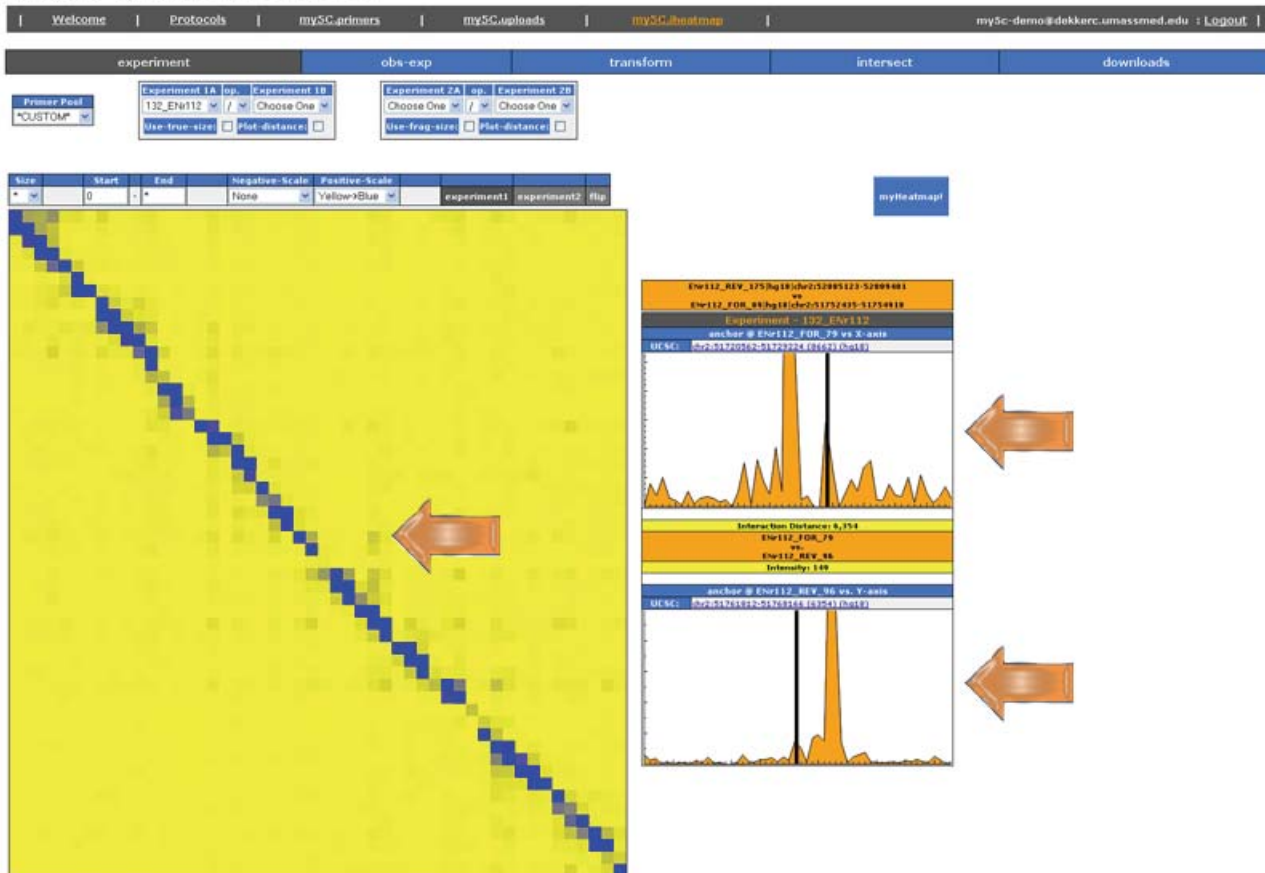


myheatmap!

Chr112\_R0V\_149hg18 chr2:51988332-51993822  
vs  
Chr112\_F0R\_49hg18 chr2:51752425-51754919

If you then click on a specific interaction, the *click panel* will appear to the right.

## Dekker Lab Bioinformatics

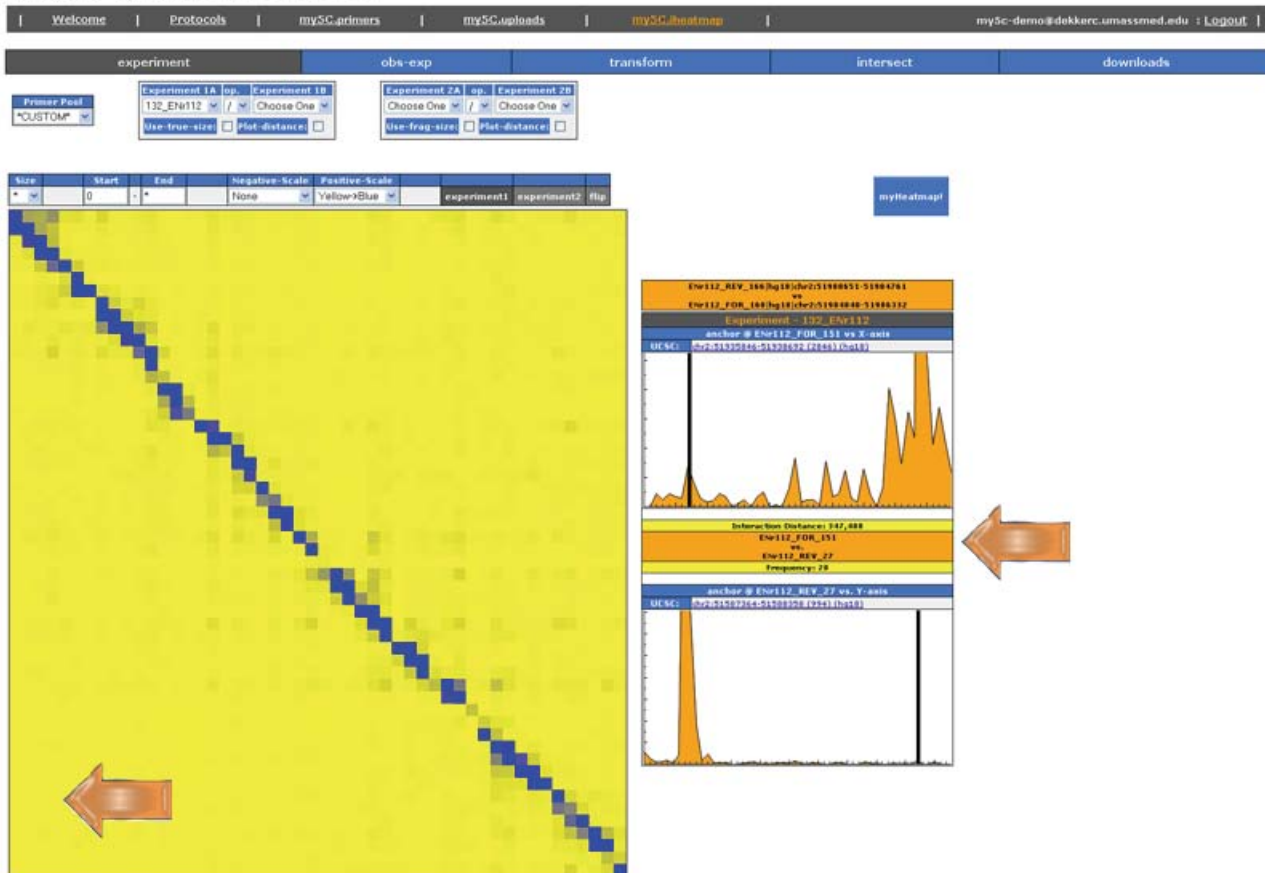


This panel contains information specific to both the forward and reverse primer/fragment you have clicked.

- Forward primer name
- Link to UCSC representing the forward primer fragment
- 3C style plot representing row interaction pattern (click for larger view).
- Reverse primer name
- Link to UCSC representing the reverse primer fragment
- 3C style plot representing column interaction pattern (click for larger view).
- Interaction distance
- Interaction frequency

You can use the UCSC genome browser links to investigate any 'elements' that lie within the fragments you are interrogating. As you click on new interactions, the *click panel* will automatically update itself.

## Dekker Lab Bioinformatics



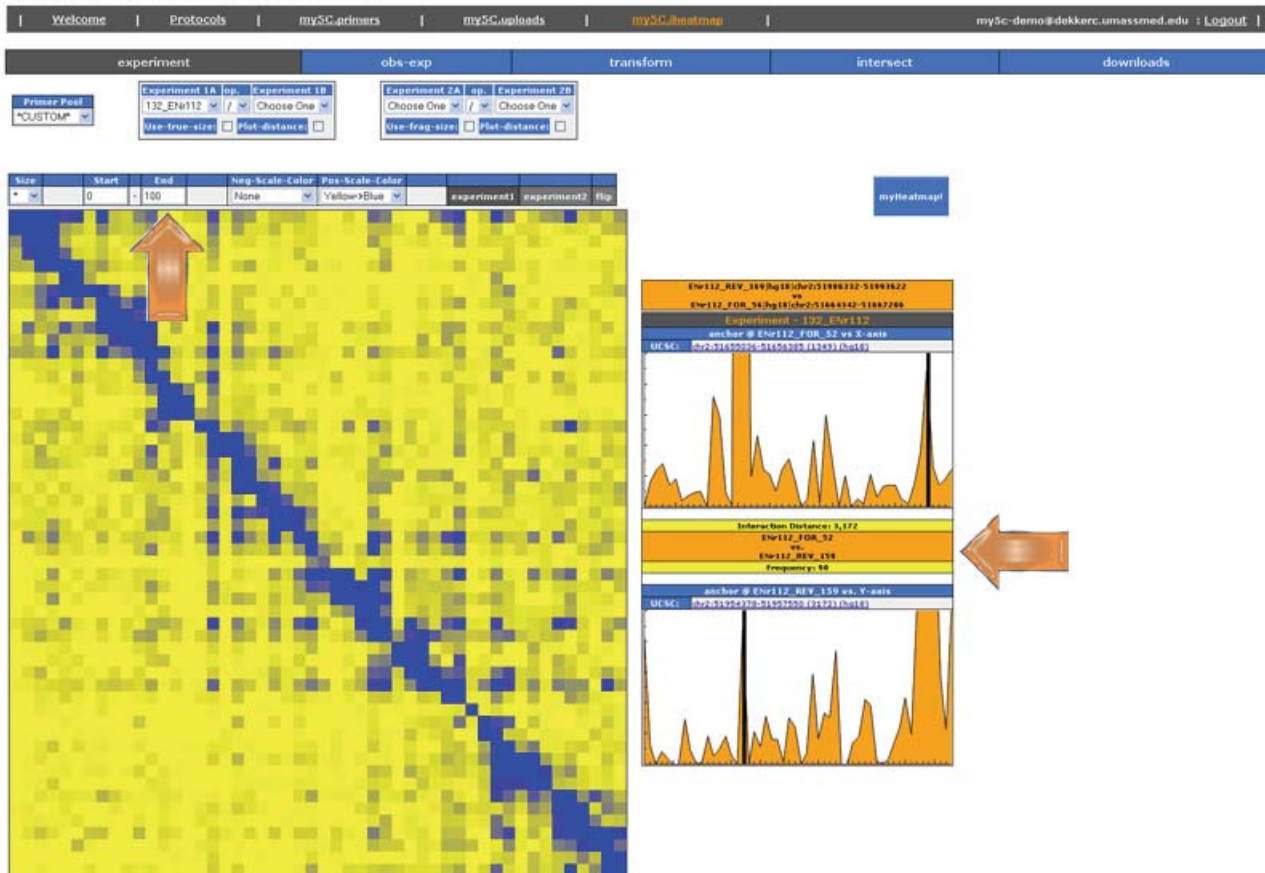
## Main heatmap Controls

The Main heatmap Control has 6 main options.

- Size - the size in pixels of each interaction square (\* = autoscale entire heatmap to 800 pixels wide).
- Start - specifies the minimum range of values to display.
- End - specifies the maximum range of values to display (\* = autoscale to 97% saturation).
- Neg-Scale-Color - the negative scale color scheme to use.
- Pos-Scale-Color - the positive scale color scheme to use.
- Comparison - gives the ability to directly compare two experiments at once.
  - Experiment1 - view selected experiment1 heatmap.
  - Experiment2 - view selected experiment2 heatmap.
  - flip - flip between experiment1 and experiment2 heatmaps automatically at 1 second intervals.

i.e. changing end to 100 and then redrawing yields:

## Dekker Lab Bioinformatics



Any interactions with a frequency  $\geq 100$  will now be saturated at the maximum color (which is blue in this case). Also note the **end** value also affects the 3C plots in the *click panel* by changing the Yaxis scale. You can change the end value without redrawing the heatmap, and the 3C plots will correctly utilize the new end value.

## Experiment

This tab controls which experiments (datasets) you are viewing. There are 3 main control blocks:

- Primer Pool & Primer Set - specifies the primer pool and primer set (FOR-REV combination to view).
- Experiment1 - experiment1 dataset to use.
- Experiment2 - experiment2 dataset to use.

### Choosing a primer pool

Any primer pools you have created will be available within this dropdown. The **\*CUSTOM\*** primer pool will always be available within this dropdown. If you select a primer pool you have created, all possible FOR-REV combinations between all primers sets within that primer pool will appear below the primer pool dropdown.

i.e. Select the sample primer pool that was created in the [my5c.primers tutorial](#)

### Choosing a primer set

## Dekker Lab Bioinformatics

Welcome | Protocols | my5cprimers | my5cuploads | **my5cheatmap** | my5c-demo@dekkerc.umassmed.edu : Logout

experiment | obs-exp | transform | intersect | downloads

Primer Pool: SCpilot  
 Primer Set: Choose One  
 Choose One: F-Eth112(50) + R-Eth112(50)

Experiment 1A: Choose One / Experiment 1B: Choose One  
 Use true size:  Plot distance:

Experiment 2A: Choose One / Experiment 2B: Choose One  
 Use frag size:  Plot distance:

Size	Start	End	neg-scale-color	Pos-scale-color	experiment1	experiment2	flip
		100	None	Yellow->Blue			

my5cheatmap!

Please select a dataset

Heatmap Position:

Once you click a valid primer pool, a new drop down, *Primer Set* will appear listing all possible FOR-REV combinations between all primers sets within that primer pool. Choose a FOR-REV primer set combination.

## Choosing an experiment

Then choose an experiment that has been linked to the primer pool ([Uploading to a primer pool](#)).

## Obs-exp

Chromatin fragments that are close to each other in the linear genome will interact with each other more frequently than fragments that are further apart.

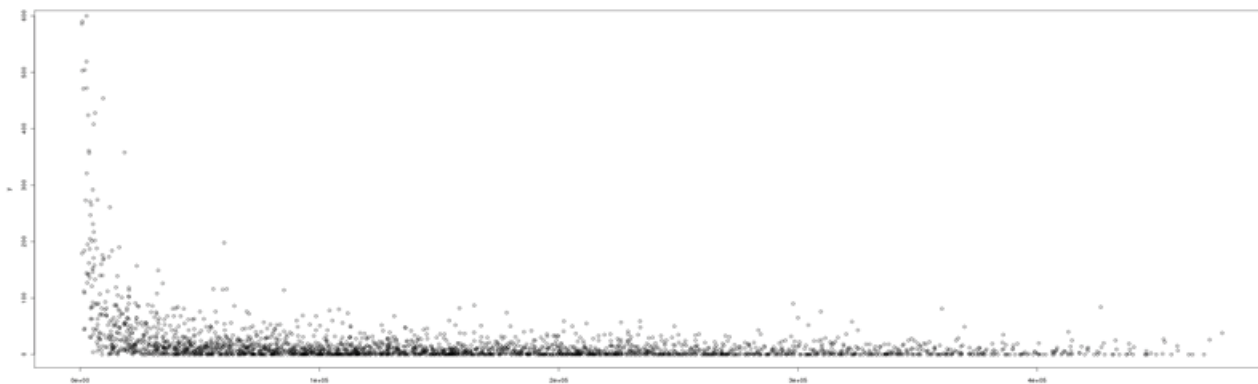
The interactions between close chromatin fragments are apparent in the heatmap as a diagonal.

Interaction frequencies can be normalized for distance by dividing the observed value by the expected value.

The obs-exp option has 4 options:

- Type - a yes/no dropdown to control exp-obs calculations
- alpha - alpha value for LOESS smoothing (which % of data to smooth by)
- plot - what to plot as result. (obs / exp , obs - exp, obs, exp)
- Log2 - Log2 transform the plot value.

We start with a basic scatter plot of the 5C data.



- Each point represents a unique interaction.
- Y-axis : interaction frequency
- X-axis : distance of interaction

The expected value is the interaction frequency between two fragments that is solely due to the proximity of these fragments in the linear genome.

The expected value is calculated by using a LOESS SMOOTHING model.

*LOESS combines much of the simplicity of linear least squares regression with the flexibility of nonlinear regression. It does this by fitting simple models to localized subsets of the data to build up a function that describes the deterministic part of the variation in the data, point by point.*

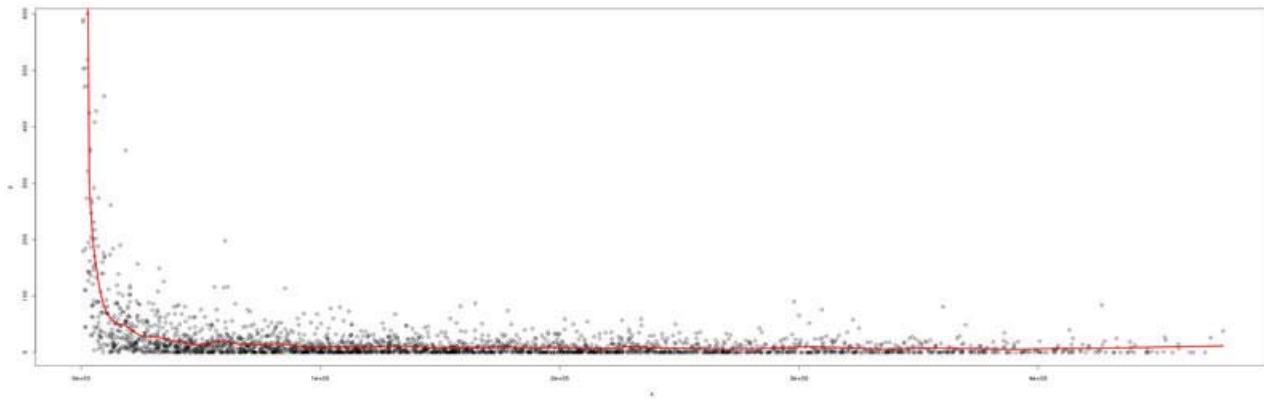
<http://www.itl.nist.gov/div898/handbook/pmd/section1/pmd144.htm>

If the obs/exp ratio is  $>1$ , it means that the interaction frequency between the two fragments is higher than expected based on distance.  
If the obs/exp ratio is  $<1$ , it indicates that two regions interact less frequent than expected based on distance.

After performing LOESS SMOOTHING, we can plot the function as a line, yielding the expected Y-value for each X-value.

## alpha

Default alpha=0.05



LOESS SMOOTHING has one main parameter, alpha.

alpha is called the smoothing parameter because it controls the flexibility of the LOESS regression function.

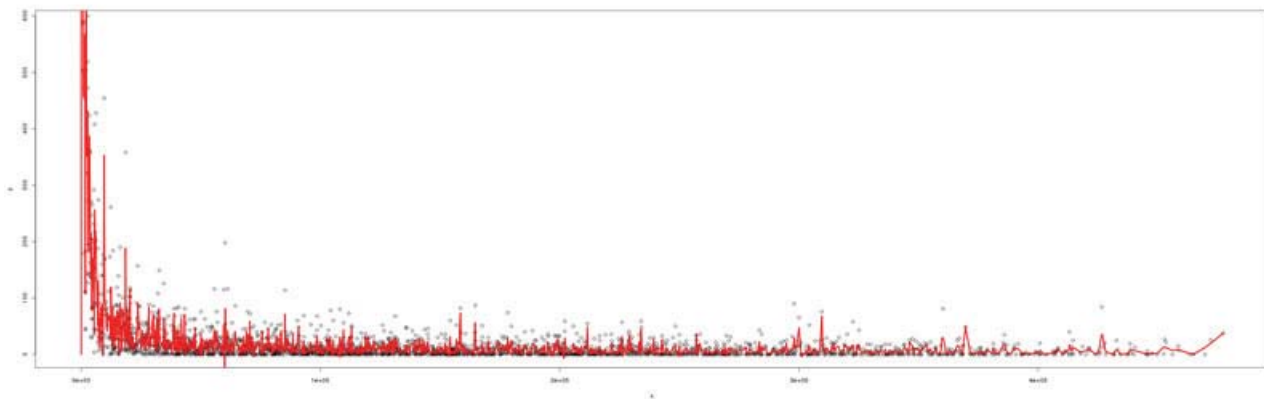
Large values of  $q$  produce the smoothest functions that wiggle the least in response to fluctuations in the data.

The smaller  $q$  is, the closer the regression function will conform to the data.

Using too small a value of the smoothing parameter is not desirable, however, since the regression function will eventually start to capture the random error in the data.

<http://www.itl.nist.gov/div898/handbook/pmd/section1/pmd144.htm>

Using alpha=0.0025



As you can see, using too small of an **alpha** value can produce non-optimal results.

## Plot

You can plot a variety of obs|exp combinations.

Each plot type has its strengths and weaknesses.

Experiment with each type.

## Log2

This function transforms the data so that both higher and lower obs/exp ratios are on the same scale.

If this box is unchecked, observed values that are higher than expected result in obs/exp ratios ranging from 1 to infinity, whereas observed values that are lower than expected result in obs/exp ratios between 0 and 1.

By calculating the log<sub>2</sub> value of the obs/exp ratios, the values will range between -1 and 1.

Values between 0 and 1 will indicate an interaction frequency that is higher than expected and values between -1 and 0 will represent a frequency that is lower than expected.

Now that the expected is calculated, you can perform a variety of obs | exp comparisons.

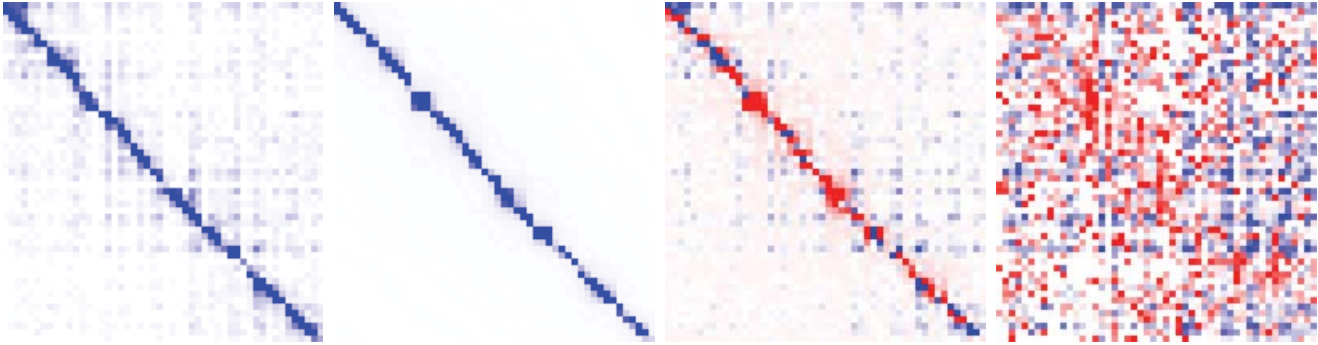
**Obs**

**Exp**

**Obs - Exp**

**log<sub>2</sub>(Obs/Exp)**





## Transform

The transform menu controls various data transformations.

- Zoom - zoom in on a section of the heatmap by specifying genomic coordinates.
- Binning - bin the data in the heatmap to generate a heatmap spanning your full region of interest.
- Smoothing - smooth the data available on the heatmap.

## Zoom

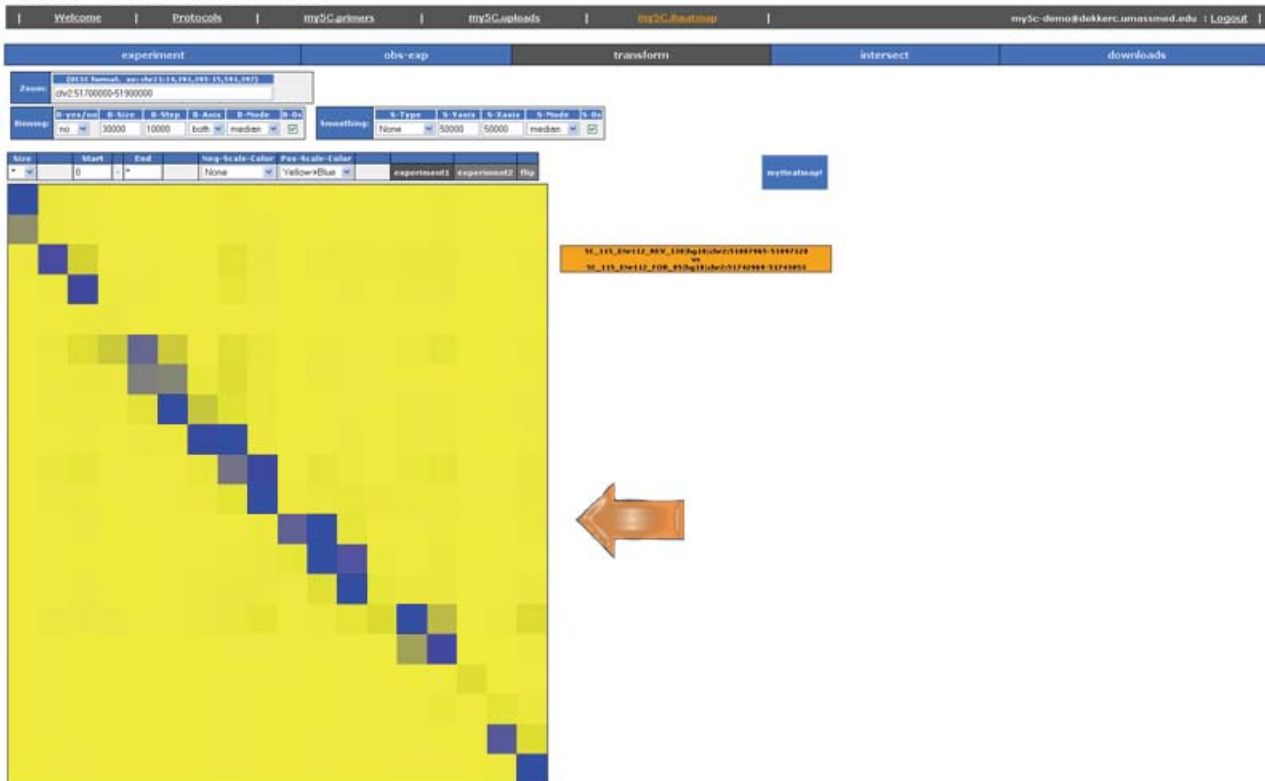
To zoom in on a subset of your 5C region, specify genomic coordinates in the zoom field.

i.e. chr2:51700000-51900000

### Dekker Lab Bioinformatics

This will zoom into the above listed coordinates, showing only those interactions that exist within the specified subset.

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## Binning

Binning is a way to transform the fragment based interaction maps to a kb specified segments of dna interaction map.

By doing so you can now estimate interaction between non-interrogated fragments of DNA.

It uses a sliding window approach.

Instead of looking at the interaction between a specific forward and reverse combination, you can view interactions of segments of DNA of a specified KB length.

There are 6 options to binning:

- B-yes/no : use binning option (yes/no).
- B-Size : size (in BP).
- B-Step : step size (in BP).
- B-Axis : which axis to bin data by.
- B-Mode : mode used to plot the data by.
- B-0s : Use 0s in binning, or ignore.

The B-Size value specifies the size of the segment of DNA to use.

The B-Step value specifies the step size in BP to slide the bin by.

All primer connections that exist between these two segments of DNA can then either be plotted as the :

### B-Mode

- Median - the median of all FOR-REV interactions
- Average - the average of all FOR-REV interactions
- Sum - the sum of all FOR-REV interactions
- Count - the total count of all FOR-REV interactions

Specify a set of values to use for the binning.

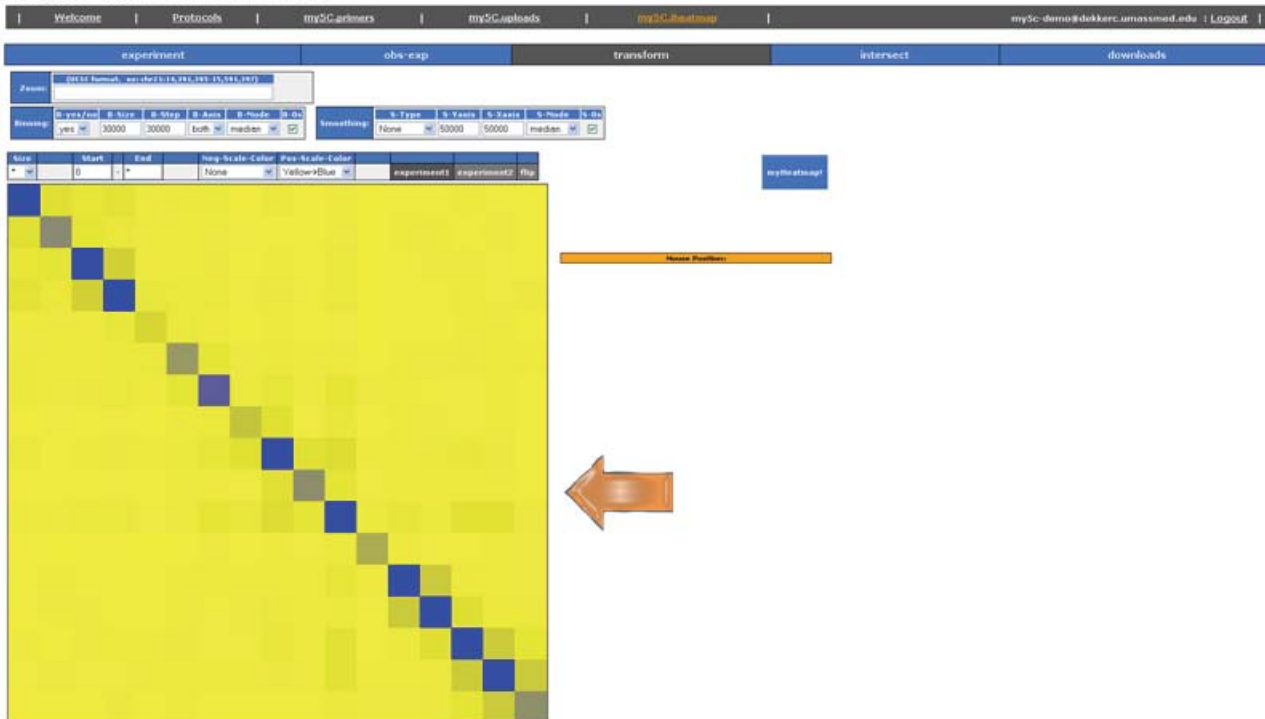
- B-yes/no : yes
- B-Size : 30000
- B-Step : 30000
- B-Axis : both
- B-Mode : median
- B-0s : checked

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Then click **myHeatmap**

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The total number of squares has now changed.  
The total number of squares is now

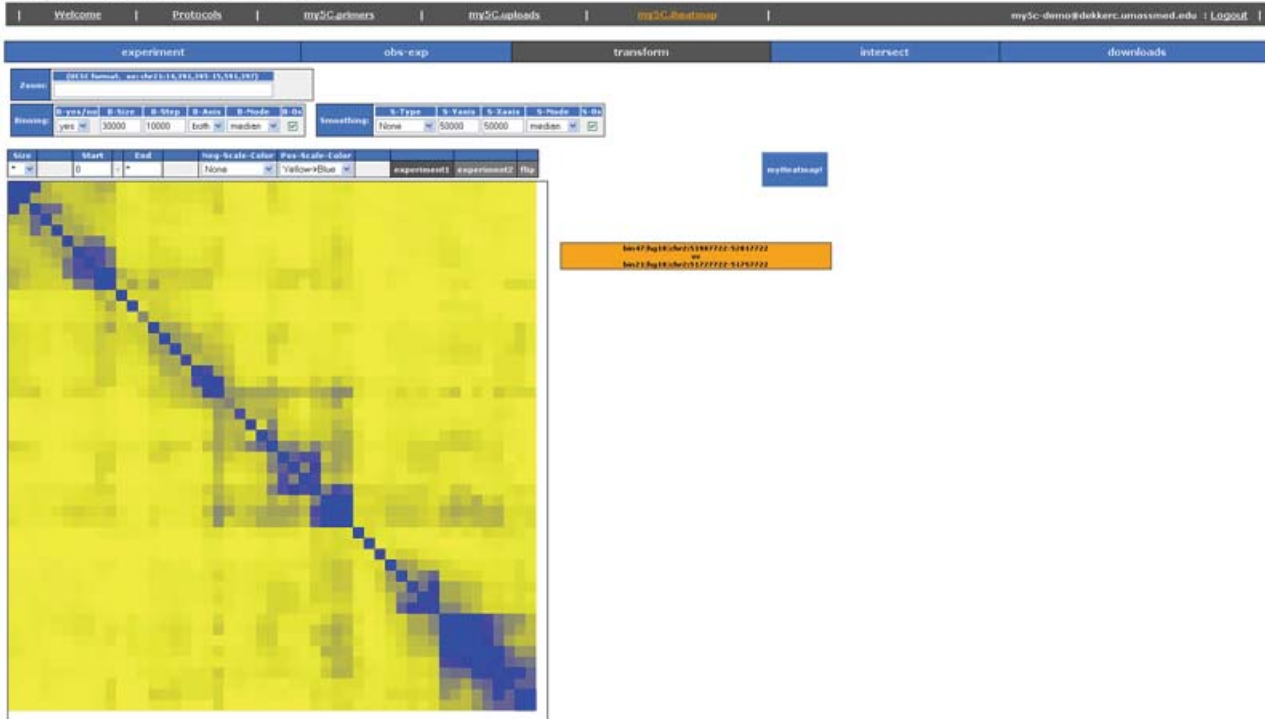
$$(B\text{-Step} / \text{Region Size}) \text{ or } (30000 / 499999) = \sim 17$$

So the new heatmap consists of  $17 \times 17 = (289)$  interactions, which now represent 30kb segments of DNA interactions with a step of 30kb (meaning no overlap).

If you change the values to

- B-yes/no : yes
- B-Size : 30000
- B-Step : 10000
- B-Axis : both
- B-Mode : median
- B-0s : checked

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The total number of squares has now changed again.  
The total number of squares is now

$(B\text{-Step} / \text{Region Size}) \text{ or } (10000 / 499999) = \sim 50$

So the new heatmap consists of  $50 \times 50 = (2500)$  interactions, which now represent 30kb segments of DNA interactions with a step of 10kb.

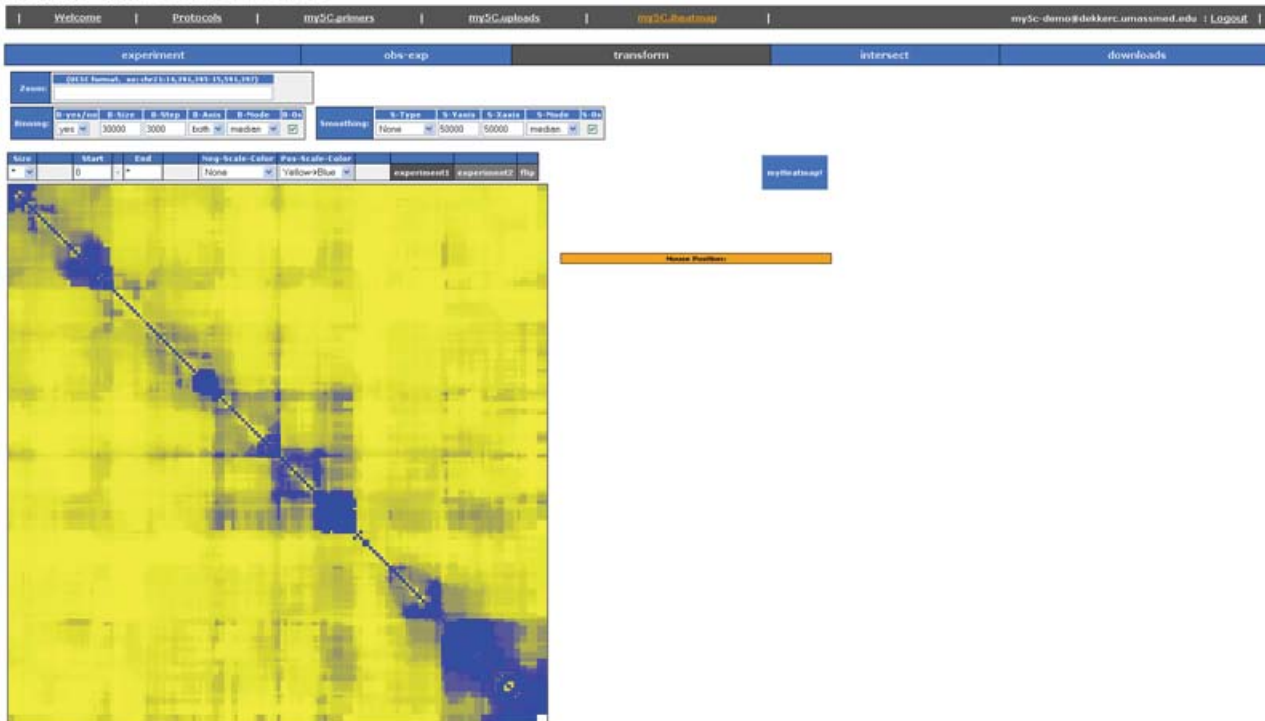
The windows now overlap by 20kb.

Each square from the first image is now broken into 9 smaller squares, yielding finer resolution of the data.

If you change the values yet again to

- B-yes/no : yes
- B-Size : 30000
- B-Step : 3000
- B-Axis : both
- B-Mode : median
- B-0s : checked

## Dekker Lab Bioinformatics



The total number of squares has now changed again.  
The total number of squares is now

$(B\text{-Step} / \text{Region Size}) \text{ or } (3000 / 499999) = \sim 167$

So the new heatmap consists of  $167 \times 167 = (27,889)$  interactions, which now represent 30kb segments of DNA interactions with a step of 3kb.

The windows now overlap by 27kb.

You can experiment with different values of B-Size and B-Step to obtain the best visualization of your data.

You can also specify the axis by which to bin the data.  
Binning the data by only axis can be useful for some designs.  
If you change the values to:

- B-yes/no : yes
- B-Size : 30000
- B-Step : 3000
- B-Axis : x
- B-Mode : median
- B-0s : checked

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Only the X axis is now binned, and the Y axis is kept as a normal square pixel representing a single forward primer/fragment.

## Smoothing

Smoothing is calculated by positioning at a single interaction, then looking Xkb up/down the Y axis and Xkb up/down the X axis. Smoothing has 5 options.

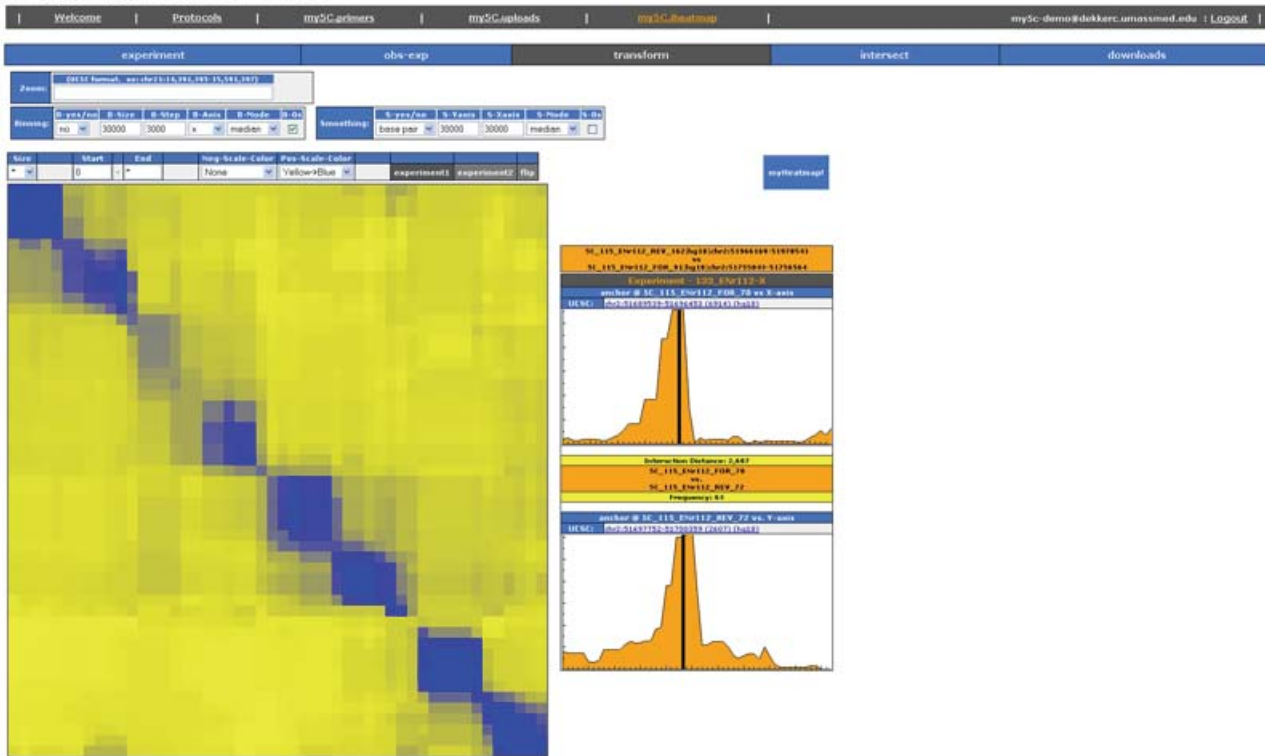
- S-Type : Which method to smooth by (interaction or base pair).
- S-Yaxis : Yaxis smooth parameter
- S-Xaxis : Xaxis smooth parameter
- S-Mode : mode used to plot the data by.
- S-0s : Use 0s in smoothing, or ignore.

Specify a set of values to use for the smoothing.

- S-Type : base pair
- S-Yaxis : 30000
- S-Xaxis : 30000
- S-Mode : median
- S-0s : checked



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You can experiment with different smoothing types and sizes on your data.

## Intersect

The intersection tool allows you to analyze whether a 5C fragment that forms a specific interaction, harbors a specific feature (e.g., a particular histone modification).

You can simply upload a list with names and coordinates of your elements of interest and this tool will intersect this list with the fragments or windows in the heatmap.

### Element file

Upload your file containing your elements of interest.

Format for this file is 4 columns, tab delimited.

chromosome - start\_position - end\_position - name

Sample file can be found here: [sample element file](#)

```

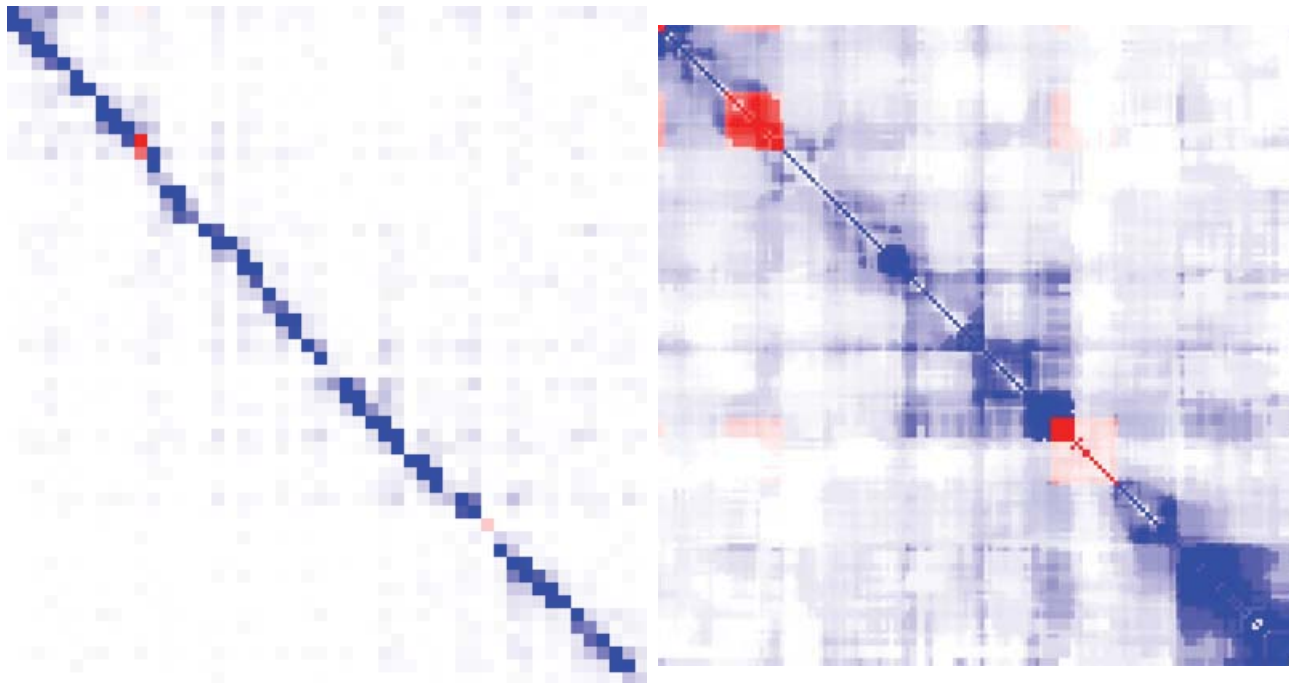
chr2      51512209      51522208      fake_gene1
chr2      51845055      51866223      fake_gene2
chr2      51597610      51612209      fake_gene3

```

And upon upload with default settings...

### Normal

### Windowed



You can specify the color schemes of each intersection type below.

### Exten. (Extension)

Elements of interest can be located close to a fragment, but not close enough to overlap with a fragment.

In that case, basepairs can be added on both sides of the element to find an overlap.

When 100 is entered, 100 base-pairs are added on both the 5' and 3' end of all the elements in the "element file" before starting the intersection process.

### Collapse

This option allows fragments that do not intersect with an element to be excluded from visualization.

No = show all fragments.

Yes = show only fragments that intersect with an element.

### Collapse By

Choose which on which axis you want to collapse the heatmap:

- Both
- Y
- X

### Color scheme (Y x X)

You can pick a separate color scheme for each of the following options:

- 0x0 = Both Y and X fragments do not intersect with an element.
- 0x1 = Only the fragment on the X-axis overlaps with an element.
- 1x0 = Only the fragment on the Y-axis overlaps with an element.
- 1x1 = Both X and Y fragments intersect with an element.

Press MyHeatmap to see your results.

## Downloads

The results of every kind of analysis can be downloaded here.

### Matrix w/ headers

This file contains the data in the same format as the heatmap: a matrix. Headers are included on both X and Y axes.

	5C_115_ENr112_REV_4 hg18 chr2:51527935-51528740	5C_115_ENr112_REV_6 hg18 chr2:51533038-51535102	5C_115_ENr112_REV_8 hg18 chr2:51540236-51546080
5C_115_ENr112_FOR_2 hg18 chr2:51517722-51527793	2739	292	261
5C_115_ENr112_FOR_5 hg18 chr2:51528741-51533037	1305	3615	274
5C_115_ENr112_FOR_7 hg18 chr2:51535103-51540235	43	679	1071

### Matrix w/o headers

Same as above, except there are no headers.

2739	292	261
1305	3615	274
43	679	1071

### Pairwise

The downloaded file contains 3 columns representing the two interacting fragments and the interaction frequency. This file can be used to visualize the data as a network in Cytoscape (<http://www.cytoscape.org/>). Interacting fragments will be visualized as nodes and the interaction frequency as an edge.

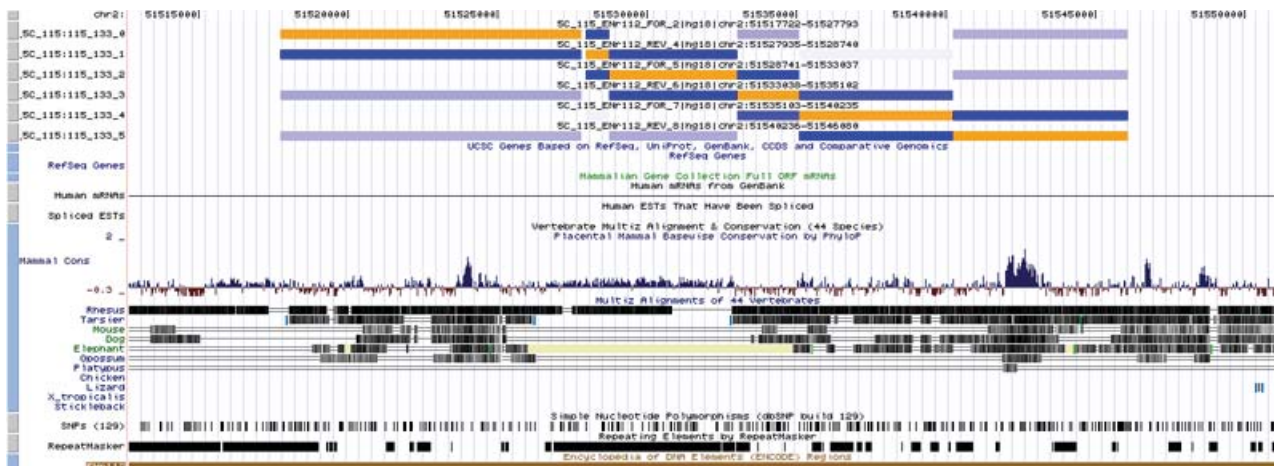
5C_115_ENr112_FOR_2 hg18 chr2:51517722-51527793	2739	5C_115_ENr112_REV_4 hg18 chr2:51527935-51528740
5C_115_ENr112_FOR_2 hg18 chr2:51517722-51527793	292	5C_115_ENr112_REV_6 hg18 chr2:51533038-51535102
5C_115_ENr112_FOR_2 hg18 chr2:51517722-51527793	261	5C_115_ENr112_REV_8 hg18 chr2:51540236-51546080
5C_115_ENr112_FOR_5 hg18 chr2:51528741-51533037	1305	5C_115_ENr112_REV_4 hg18 chr2:51527935-51528740
5C_115_ENr112_FOR_5 hg18 chr2:51528741-51533037	3615	5C_115_ENr112_REV_6 hg18 chr2:51533038-51535102
5C_115_ENr112_FOR_5 hg18 chr2:51528741-51533037	274	5C_115_ENr112_REV_8 hg18 chr2:51540236-51546080
5C_115_ENr112_FOR_7 hg18 chr2:51535103-51540235	43	5C_115_ENr112_REV_4 hg18 chr2:51527935-51528740
5C_115_ENr112_FOR_7 hg18 chr2:51535103-51540235	679	5C_115_ENr112_REV_6 hg18 chr2:51533038-51535102
5C_115_ENr112_FOR_7 hg18 chr2:51535103-51540235	1071	5C_115_ENr112_REV_8 hg18 chr2:51540236-51546080

### 5C.bed

This file can be used to visualize the data in the UCSC genome browser. Simply download the 5C.bed file and upload it as a custom track in the genome browser.

```
track name=DEKKER_5C_115:115_133_0 description=5C_115_ENr112_FOR_2|hg18|chr2:51517722-51527793 visibility=dense autoScale=off priority=0 itemRgb=0n
chr2 51517722 51527793 5C_115_ENr112_FOR_2|hg18|chr2:51517722-51527793 1000 + 51517722 51527793 255,165,0
chr2 51527935 51528740 5C_115_ENr112_REV_4|hg18|chr2:51527935-51528740 2739 + 51527935 51528740 2,2,255
chr2 51533038 51535102 5C_115_ENr112_REV_6|hg18|chr2:51533038-51535102 292 + 51533038 51535102 170,170,255
chr2 51540236 51546080 5C_115_ENr112_REV_8|hg18|chr2:51540236-51546080 261 + 51540236 51546080 179,179,255
track name=DEKKER_5C_115:115_133_2 description=5C_115_ENr112_FOR_5|hg18|chr2:51528741-51533037 visibility=dense autoScale=off priority=2 itemRgb=0n
chr2 51528741 51533037 5C_115_ENr112_FOR_5|hg18|chr2:51528741-51533037 1000 + 51528741 51533037 255,165,0
chr2 51527935 51528740 5C_115_ENr112_REV_4|hg18|chr2:51527935-51528740 1305 + 51527935 51528740 2,2,255
chr2 51533038 51535102 5C_115_ENr112_REV_6|hg18|chr2:51533038-51535102 3615 + 51533038 51535102 2,2,255
chr2 51540236 51546080 5C_115_ENr112_REV_8|hg18|chr2:51540236-51546080 274 + 51540236 51546080 175,175,255
track name=DEKKER_5C_115:115_133_4 description=5C_115_ENr112_FOR_7|hg18|chr2:51535103-51540235 visibility=dense autoScale=off priority=4 itemRgb=0n
chr2 51535103 51540235 5C_115_ENr112_FOR_7|hg18|chr2:51535103-51540235 1000 + 51535103 51540235 255,165,0
chr2 51527935 51528740 5C_115_ENr112_REV_4|hg18|chr2:51527935-51528740 43 + 51527935 51528740 243,243,255
chr2 51533038 51535102 5C_115_ENr112_REV_6|hg18|chr2:51533038-51535102 679 + 51533038 51535102 57,57,255
chr2 51540236 51546080 5C_115_ENr112_REV_8|hg18|chr2:51540236-51546080 1071 + 51540236 51546080 2,2,255
track name=DEKKER_5C_115:115_133_1 description=5C_115_ENr112_REV_4|hg18|chr2:51527935-51528740 visibility=dense autoScale=off priority=1 itemRgb=0n
chr2 51527935 51528740 5C_115_ENr112_REV_4|hg18|chr2:51527935-51528740 1000 + 51527935 51528740 255,165,0
chr2 51517722 51527793 5C_115_ENr112_FOR_2|hg18|chr2:51517722-51527793 2739 + 51517722 51527793 2,2,255
chr2 51528741 51533037 5C_115_ENr112_FOR_5|hg18|chr2:51528741-51533037 1305 + 51528741 51533037 2,2,255
chr2 51535103 51540235 5C_115_ENr112_FOR_7|hg18|chr2:51535103-51540235 43 + 51535103 51540235 243,243,255
track name=DEKKER_5C_115:115_133_3 description=5C_115_ENr112_REV_6|hg18|chr2:51533038-51535102 visibility=dense autoScale=off priority=3 itemRgb=0n
chr2 51533038 51535102 5C_115_ENr112_REV_6|hg18|chr2:51533038-51535102 1000 + 51533038 51535102 255,165,0
chr2 51517722 51527793 5C_115_ENr112_FOR_2|hg18|chr2:51517722-51527793 292 + 51517722 51527793 170,170,255
chr2 51528741 51533037 5C_115_ENr112_FOR_5|hg18|chr2:51528741-51533037 3615 + 51528741 51533037 2,2,255
chr2 51535103 51540235 5C_115_ENr112_FOR_7|hg18|chr2:51535103-51540235 679 + 51535103 51540235 57,57,255
track name=DEKKER_5C_115:115_133_5 description=5C_115_ENr112_REV_8|hg18|chr2:51540236-51546080 visibility=dense autoScale=off priority=5 itemRgb=0n
chr2 51540236 51546080 5C_115_ENr112_REV_8|hg18|chr2:51540236-51546080 1000 + 51540236 51546080 255,165,0
chr2 51517722 51527793 5C_115_ENr112_FOR_2|hg18|chr2:51517722-51527793 261 + 51517722 51527793 179,179,255
chr2 51528741 51533037 5C_115_ENr112_FOR_5|hg18|chr2:51528741-51533037 274 + 51528741 51533037 175,175,255
chr2 51535103 51540235 5C_115_ENr112_FOR_7|hg18|chr2:51535103-51540235 1071 + 51535103 51540235 2,2,255
```

Upon upload to the UCSC genome browser, the bed file looks like:





```
# Supplemental Data 5
# An example file in the format of a FASTA file that contains
the DNA sequence and genomic information of a genomic region
that users can upload to My5C.primers. The genomic region of
this file corresponds to Enr112.
# See Supplemental File 1 for more details on this file format.
#
>hg18_dna range=chr2:51512209-52012208 5'pad=0 3'pad=0 strand=+
repeatMasking=none
AAAGAATACCCAGAAATGTGGAAGCAACCTTGGAACTGGGTAACAGACAGAGGTTGGAGGAGTT
TGGAGGCTTAGAAGAAGACAGAAAAATGTGGGAGAGTTTGGAAATCCCTAAAGACTTGTGTAAT
GGATTTGGCCAAAATGCTAATAATGATATGGACAATGAAATTCAGGCAGAGGTGGTCTCAGATG
GAGATGAGAACTTGTGTTGGAATTAGAGCAAGGTGACTTTTGTGTTAGTTTTGGCAAAAAGACTGG
CAGCGTTTTGCCCTGCCCTGGAGATGTGTGAACTTTGAACTTGAGAGAGATGATATAGGATA
TCTGGTGGGAGAAATTTCTAAGCAGCAATGCATTTAAGAGGTGACTTGTGTGTTGTTAAAGGCA
TTCAGTTTTATAAGGGAAACAGAGCATAGAAGTTTGGAACTGCAGCCTGACCATGTGGTAGAA
AAGGAAATCCTATTTTCTGAGGAGAAATTCAGCCAGATGCAGAAATTTGCATAAGTACTGAGG
AGCCAAATGTTAATCCCTAAGAAAATGGGAAAAAAGGTCTCCAGGACATATCAGAGGTGTTTCAT
GGCAGCCCCTCTCAACACAGGCCCTGAGGCCTAGGAGGTAAAAGTGGTTTCATGGGC
```

# Supplemental Data 6

# An example file for defining variable step sizes of alternating design schemes (arbitrarily chosen for Enr122). See Supplemental File 1 for more details on this file format. As an example this file can be directly uploaded to my5C.

#

chr2	51512209	52012208	GLOBAL_40kb_spacing	20000
chr2	51612209	51912208	SEMI_20kb_spacing	10000
chr2	51712209	51852208	SPECIFIC_0kb_spacing	0



# Supplemental Data 7

# An example file with a list of genomic elements (arbitrarily chosen in Enr112) in the format required for upload in My5C.primers. Users can upload similar files describing elements of interest in order to design 5C primers for the overlapping restriction fragments. See Supplemental File 1 for details on the format of this file. As an example his file can be directly uploaded to my5C.

#

CHROMOSOME	START_POSITION	END_POSITION	ELEMENT_NAME
------------	----------------	--------------	--------------

An example is:

chr2	51512209	51522208	fake_gene1
chr2	51845055	51866223	fake_gene2
chr2	51597610	51612209	fake_gene3

# Supplemental Data 8

# An example file for uploading interaction data to My5C uploads linked to a primer pool. You should use this option if you have a dataset generated by using a primerpool designed with the my5C.primers tool. This is the DEFAULT method of uploading data for most users. NOTE: this file only serves as an example of this particular format and cannot be uploaded as there is no corresponding primer design in my5C.primers.

#

5C_123_ENr112_FOR_66	5C_123_ENr112_REV_82	14
5C_123_ENr112_FOR_147	5C_123_ENr112_REV_41	1
5C_123_ENr112_FOR_118	5C_123_ENr112_REV_134	3
5C_123_ENr112_FOR_49	5C_123_ENr112_REV_81	19
5C_123_ENr112_FOR_94	5C_123_ENr112_REV_95	640
5C_123_ENr112_FOR_76	5C_123_ENr112_REV_130	1
5C_123_ENr112_FOR_33	5C_123_ENr112_REV_129	17
5C_123_ENr112_FOR_35	5C_123_ENr112_REV_75	1
5C_123_ENr112_FOR_70	5C_123_ENr112_REV_24	1
5C_123_ENr112_FOR_11	5C_123_ENr112_REV_141	33
5C_123_ENr112_FOR_23	5C_123_ENr112_REV_38	60
5C_123_ENr112_FOR_47	5C_123_ENr112_REV_79	1
5C_123_ENr112_FOR_142	5C_123_ENr112_REV_101	2
5C_123_ENr112_FOR_131	5C_123_ENr112_REV_146	6
5C_123_ENr112_FOR_5	5C_123_ENr112_REV_152	1



# Supplemental Data 10

# An example file for uploading interaction data to My5C.uploads linked to a \*CUSTOM\* primer pool. This is NOT the default method for uploading data. This method can be used for interaction data not created from a 5C design using my5C.primers. Any sort of interaction data can be used in this specified format, not just 5C data but also interaction data obtained with other methods. This file contains 5C data we obtained for ENr132 in K562 cells, as described in the supplemental material. This file can be directly uploaded to my5C. See Supplemental Data 1 for more details.  
#

5C_1717_ENr132_REV_58	5C_1717_ENr132_REV_66	5C_1717_ENr132_REV_70	5C_1717_ENr132_REV_72	5C_1717_ENr132_REV_73	5C_1717_ENr132_REV_79	5C_1717_ENr132_REV_80	5C_1717_ENr132_REV_81	5C_1717_ENr132_REV_84	5C_1717_ENr132_REV_85
hg18 chr13:112599593-112606712	hg18 chr13:112666558-112671812	hg18 chr13:112679772-112685198	hg18 chr13:112686986-112694962	hg18 chr13:112694962-112710020	hg18 chr13:112726636-112734690	hg18 chr13:112734690-112762651	hg18 chr13:112762651-112775903	hg18 chr13:112782804-112792148	hg18 chr13:112792148-112801701
5C_1717_ENr132_FOR_55 hg18 chr13:112586352-112590823	8	0	0	24	6	19	9	7	0
5C_1717_ENr132_FOR_56 hg18 chr13:112590823-112594321	339	1	38	47	21	50	40	31	21
5C_1717_ENr132_FOR_57 hg18 chr13:112594321-112599593	126	0	0	2	0	1	2	4	0
5C_1717_ENr132_FOR_59 hg18 chr13:112606712-112609250	2096	0	0	41	0	108	41	77	0
5C_1717_ENr132_FOR_60 hg18 chr13:112609250-112612436	919	0	71	122	57	196	153	32	36
5C_1717_ENr132_FOR_61 hg18 chr13:112612436-112615712	249	3	114	131	27	155	68	28	0
5C_1717_ENr132_FOR_62 hg18 chr13:112615712-112634863	224	30	328	380	223	685	168	249	98
5C_1717_ENr132_FOR_63 hg18 chr13:112634863-112647248	161	8	100	33	148	569	273	53	184
5C_1717_ENr132_FOR_64 hg18 chr13:112647248-112663512	25	27	221	247	102	457	390	151	70
5C_1717_ENr132_FOR_65 hg18 chr13:112663512-112666558	10	390	217	462	191	425	470	111	53
5C_1717_ENr132_FOR_67 hg18 chr13:112671812-112672333	0	187	252	109	0	47	27	35	0
5C_1717_ENr132_FOR_68 hg18 chr13:112672333-112672849	0	25	111	17	7	6	0	8	0
5C_1717_ENr132_FOR_69 hg18 chr13:112672849-112679772	10	31	1523	400	100	171	105	66	38
5C_1717_ENr132_FOR_71 hg18 chr13:112685198-112686986	45	0	9108	5606	641	319	199	60	114
5C_1717_ENr132_FOR_74 hg18 chr13:112710020-112710122	17	28	105	510	1332	322	178	31	60
5C_1717_ENr132_FOR_76 hg18 chr13:112711617-112712622	17	14	82	257	1130	729	222	19	0
5C_1717_ENr132_FOR_77 hg18 chr13:112712622-112724841	0	0	86	143	139	1337	153	92	61
5C_1717_ENr132_FOR_78 hg18 chr13:112724841-112726636	16	0	119	401	387	5993	509	142	101
5C_1717_ENr132_FOR_82 hg18 chr13:112775903-112777978	0	0	26	40	28	259	884	3049	619
5C_1717_ENr132_FOR_83 hg18 chr13:112777978-112782804	1	0	51	65	48	169	579	661	1804
5C_1717_ENr132_FOR_87 hg18 chr13:112816824-112824287	0	21	18	65	27	88	512	152	217

**Supplemental Data 11**

An example of data display in the UCSC genome browser. This is a TIFF file. The 5C data is for Enr112.

