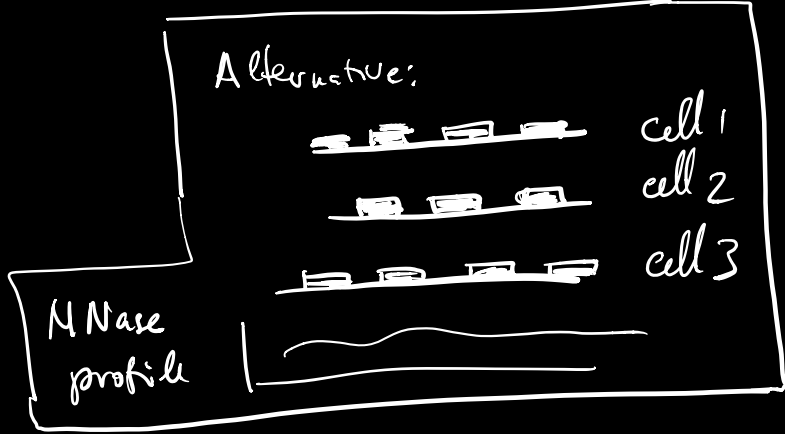
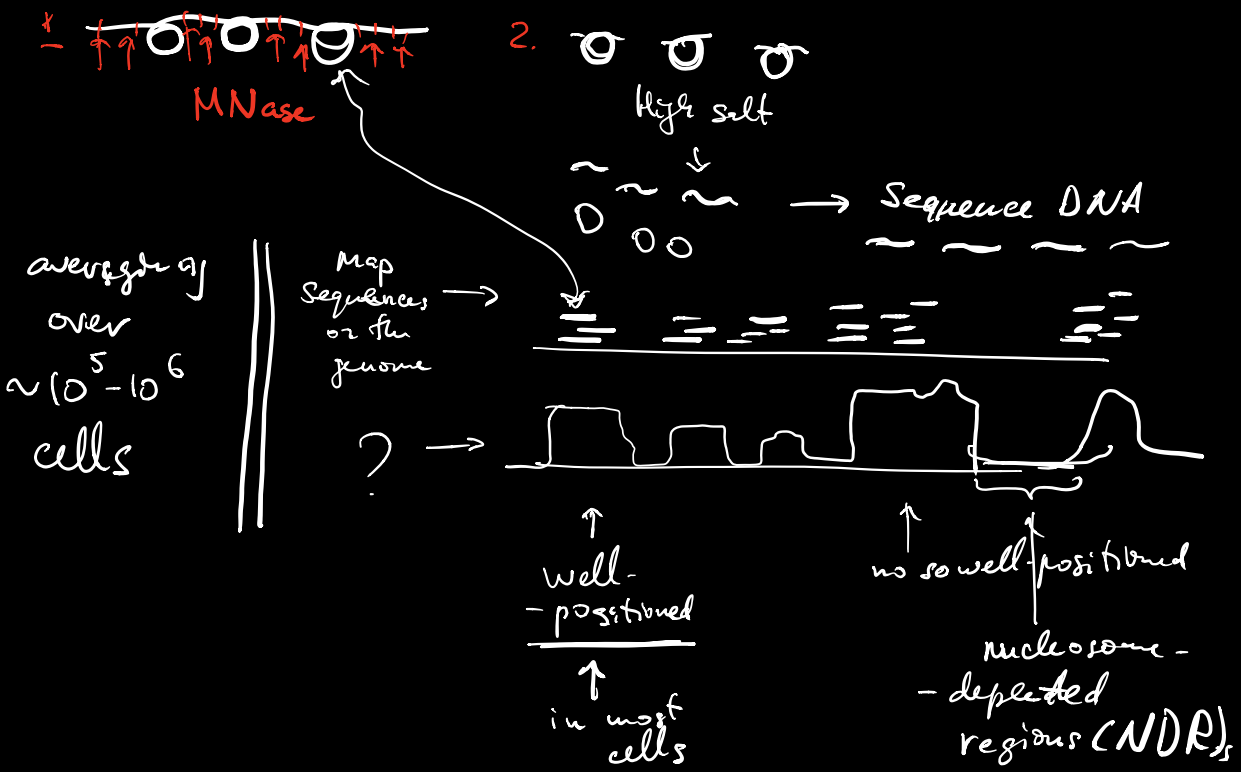


② Nucleosome mapping technology



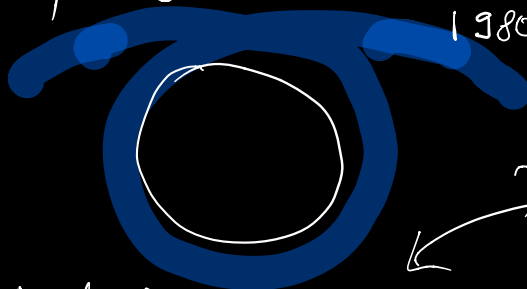
\* Some nucleosomes are well-positioned

Why? ① Sequence! [tightly packed DNA]

② Depletion by other proteins (processes)



① Sequence



1980s

Nucleosome-positioning sequences

— AT — AA — AT —

← →

5bp

turn of the helix

← →  
10bp

→ Mechanical properties to make them probe for nucleosome more binding



Flexible

needs to be bent

Strong AA/AT periodicity in nucleosome-bound sequences

②



"pre-Bent" DNA



↑ more flexible



→ NDR (depleted regions)

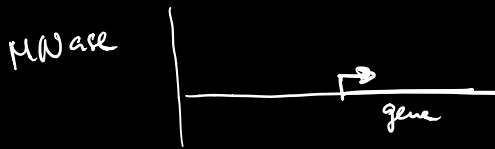
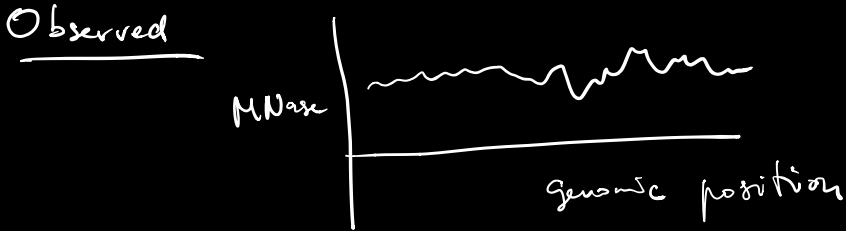
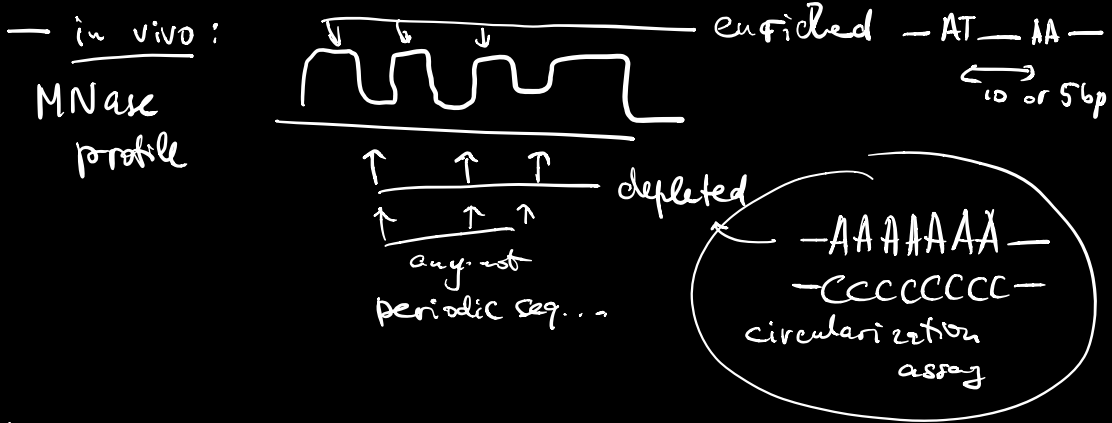
- stiff

AAA AAA

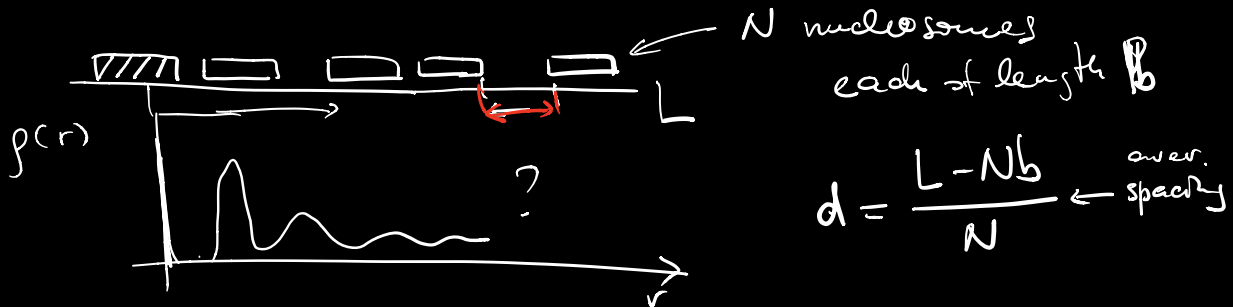
TTTTT

# Experimental tests: (Jon Widom)

- design and test in vitro



## \* Statistical positioning of nucleosomes (Tonk gas)



\*  $L \rightarrow L - Nb$

$p(r) = e^{-r/d}$

$d$

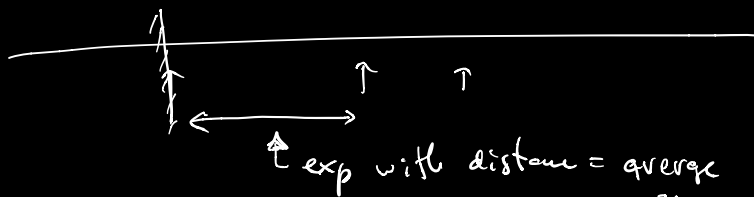
exp distribution with average  $\tau$

$P_k$   $\leftarrow$  sum of  $k$  exp random variables  $\leftarrow$  Gamma distribution

$$\Rightarrow P_k = \frac{r^{k-1}}{d^k (k-1)!} e^{-r/d}$$

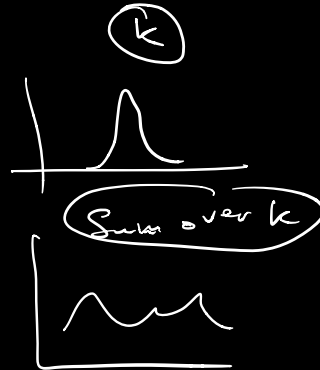
$k > 0$   
Erlang distribution

$$r \rightarrow r - bk$$



$$\rho = \frac{N}{L}$$

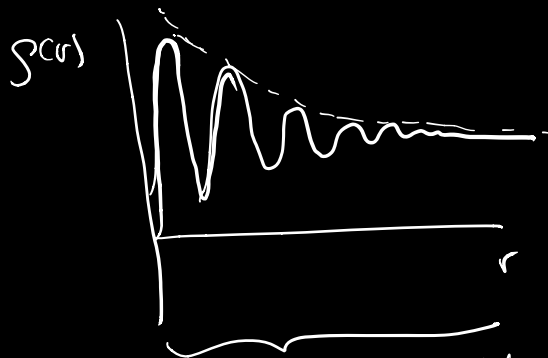
$$f_k(r) = P_k(r - bk) \Theta(r - bk) \rho$$



$$f(r) = \delta(r) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f_k(r)$$

$$= \delta(r) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(r - bk)^{k-1}}{\left(\frac{1-b\rho}{b}\right)^k (k-1)!} e^{-\frac{r-bk}{\frac{1-b\rho}{\rho}}}$$

$$d = \frac{L - Nb}{N} = \frac{1}{\rho} - b$$



$$\frac{r}{b} = x$$

- mechanisms enzymes act  $\Rightarrow$  unknown

matches the data well

$$b = 150 \text{ bp} \quad d = 50 \text{ bp}$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} \frac{N}{L} = \rho \\ b \end{matrix} \right\} d$$

$\beta$  - has not been directly measured

$$\beta_b = \frac{N_b}{L} = 2 \times \frac{300}{10} = 60$$

in higher eukaryotes

