

PENN EPIGENETICS INSTITUTE

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LEADERSHIP



MARISA BARTOLOMEI, PH.D.

Professor of Cell and Developmental Biology Co-Director, Epigenetics Institute

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Research Interest

The research in the Bartolomei laboratory focuses epigenetic control of genomic imprinting. They also study how the environment can perturb genomic imprinting and other epigenetic processes important in reproduction and health.



SHELLEY L. BERGER, PH.D.

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Research Interest

Our laboratory studies epigenetic regulation in a variety of model systems (S. cerevisiae, mouse, human cells, and eusocial insects), focusing on chromatin mechanisms underlying aging, gametogenesis, cancer (p53 regulation), and animal behavior



GERD BLOBEL, M.D., PH.D.

Frank E. Weise III Professor of Pediatrics; Co-Director, Epigenetics Institute

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Research Interest

We study how tissue-specific transcription factors govern the specification and maintenance of hematopoietic cell lineages. We examine how transcription programs are epigenetically transmitted through mitosis to maintain lineage identity, and how genetic regulatory elements are organized spatially within the nucleus.



CORE FACULTY



MONSERRAT ANGUERA, PH.D.

Assistant Professor, Department of Biomedical Sciences, University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine

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http://www.vet.upenn.edu/research/research-laboratories/research-laboratory/anguera-laboratory

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Research Interest

The research in the Anguera laboratory focuses on maintenance of X-chromosome Inactivation in the immune system and in stem cells. They also study epigenetic mechanisms involving long noncoding RNAs during early human development and placental progenitors.



IRFAN A. ASANGANI, PH.D.

Assistant Professor of Cancer Biology; Assistant Investigator, Abramson Family Cancer Research Institute

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Research Interest

Cancer cells display an altered landscape of chromatin leading to broad changes in the gene expression. In addition, genes involved in chromatin remodeling and epigenetic regulation are frequently and specifically mutated in a wide variety of cancers including prostate cancer. While known to serve important roles in the control of gene expression and development, these largely unexpected mutation findings have illuminated newly recognized mechanisms central to the genesis of cancer. Gaining insight into the mechanism of chromatin regulation in cancer will offer the potential to reveal novel approaches and targets for effective therapeutic intervention.

Our laboratory employs a multidisciplinary approach to study these molecular epigenetic events associated with cancer towards the overarching goal of translating this knowledge into clinical tools by developing novel diagnostic, prognostic and therapeutic strategies. Additionally, we investigate the mechanisms of resistance to targeted therapies and develop novel combinatorial approaches that act on compensatory/new pathways in resistant tumors. Our basic strategy is to develop and deploy rational polytherapy upfront that suppresses the survival and emergence of resistant tumor cells.



BEN E. BLACK, PH.D.

Associate Professor of Biochemistry and Biophysics

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Research Interest

The Black Lab is interested in how particular proteins direct accurate chromosome segregation at mitosis. The work in the lab involves building

centromeric chromatin that directs chromosome inheritance from its component parts for analysis of its physical characteristics, developing biochemical assays to reconstitute steps in the process of establishing and maintaining the epigenetic mark, exploiting emerging genomic and epigenomic technologies to investigate the structure of centromeric chromatin, and using cell-based approaches to study the behavior of proteins involved in centromere inheritance and other essential aspects related to chromosome segregation at cell division.



ROBERTO BONASIO, PH.D.

Assistant Professor of Cell and Developmental Biology

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Research Interest

The Bonasio laboratory investigates the molecular mechanisms of epigenetic memory with a focus on the role of noncoding RNAs. These processes are key to a number of biological phenomena, including embryonic development, cancer, stem cell pluripotency, and brain function. We approach these fundamental biological questions from both a mechanistic and systems-level perspective. We combine biochemistry and molecular biology with bioinformatics and genomics in conventional systems, such as mammalian cells, and nonconventional model organisms, such as ants, which offer new, unexplored avenues to study epigenetics.



BRIAN C. CAPELL, M.D., PH.D.

Assistant Professor of Dermatology

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Research Interest

Epithelial tissues rely on a highly coordinated balance between self-renewal, proliferation, and differentiation. Epigenetic mechanisms provide this precise control through the regulation of gene enhancer and transcriptional networks that establish and maintain cell fate and identity. Disruption of these pathways can lead to a loss of proliferative control, ultimately driving cancer.

Consistent with this, chromatin regulators are amongst the most frequently mutated genes in all of cancer, with an exceptionally high incidence of mutations in cancers of self-renewing epithelial tissues, such as squamous cell carcinoma (SCC). SCC is the

most common type of cancer worldwide, affecting numerous epithelial tissues ranging from the skin and eyes to the lung, esophagus, and oropharynx. Despite this, precisely how disruption of epigenetic homeostasis may drive epithelial cancers such as SCC is poorly understood.

In the Capell Lab, we combine cutting-edge epigenetic technologies, human patient samples, primary cells, and mouse models in order to solve several fundamental unanswered questions:

- * How is the skin epigenome altered by intrinsic (i.e. aging) and extrinsic (i.e. ultraviolet radiation) environmental influences, and how do these changes contribute to disease?
- * How do chromatin regulatory enzymes function in both normal and diseased skin, particularly during carcinogenesis?
- * Can we target the epigenome with precision to treat disease?

Through this, we hope to identify new epigenetic targets for prevention and treatment of these potentially deadly cancers.



MAYA
CAPELSON, PH.D.
Assistant Professor of Cell

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Research Interest

The Capelson lab is interested in how the genome is organized inside the nucleus and how this organization contributes to functional regulation of gene activity. Our recent work demonstrated that components of the Nuclear Pore Complex bind and functionally regulate genes undergoing developmental activation. Our current model envisions Nuclear Pores as active participants in the establishment and maintenance of chromatin organization through physical interactions with specific regions of the genome. Using our approaches of Drosophila genetics, chromatin mapping, and high-resolution microscopy, we aim to understand how these interactions are mediated, how they can change in development or disease states, and how they influence the establishment and inheritance of gene expression patterns.



JONATHAN A. EPSTEIN, M.D.

Executive Vice Dean and Chief Scientific Officer William Wikoff Smith Professor of Medicine

Lab Website

https://www.pennmedicine.org/departments-and-centers/penn-cardiovascular-institute/members/principal-investigators/epstein-lab

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Research Interest

The Epstein laboratory studies molecular mechanisms of cardiovascular development and stem cell biology, and the implications of these mechanisms for understanding human disease. The lab has a longstanding interest in the genetic causes of congenital heart disease and transcriptional regulation of cell fate determination. Most recently, we have focused on epigenetics, including the role of histone deacetylases in cardiac development and adult heart function. Aims of current projects include gaining an understanding of the three-dimensional packaging of DNA and chromatin in the nucleus ("nuclear architecture"), and the regulation of cell differentiation by protein complexes that tether regions of the genome to the nuclear periphery. The lab has pioneered the concept that interactions between the nuclear lamina and the chromatin contribute to the regulation of entire gene programs that define cardiac cell types.



BENJAMIN GARCIA, PH.D.

Presidential Professor of Biochemistry and Biophysics Director of Quantitative Proteomics

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Research Interest

The Garcia lab is interested in the development and application of quantitative mass spectrometry based proteomics for understanding dynamic proteome and protein post-translational modifications. In particular, we are interested in understanding combinatorial histone PTMs and their role in regulating gene expression.



ROGER GREENBERG M.D., PH.D.

Professor, Department of Cancer Biology; Director of Basic Science, Basser Center for BRCA; Investigator, Abramson Family Cancer Research Institute

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Research Interest

The Greenberg lab is interested in understanding how chromatin responses to DNA damage impact genome integrity, cancer susceptibility, and response to anti-cancer therapy. Our basic findings have led to the identification of three new breast cancer susceptibility genes, a human syndrome associated with biallelic BRCA1 mutations, and insights into mechanisms by which chromatin responses affect response to targeted therapies.



ELIZABETH HELLER, PH.D.

Assistant Professor of Pharmacology

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Research Interest

The Heller Lab studies the mechanisms by which remodeling of the epigenome leads to aberrant neuronal gene function and behavior. To approach this problem, we directly manipulate histone and DNA modifications at specific genes in vivo, using viral delivery of epigenetic editing tools. We focus on uncovering the mechanisms by which chromatin modifications interact with the transcriptional machinery following exposure to psychostimulants, such as drugs of abuse and stress. Because the behavioral disease traits of addiction and depression persist long after cessation of the harmful experience, stable epigenetic remodeling is an attractive mechanism for such long-lasting effects and presents an intriguing target for therapeutic intervention.



ERIC F. JOYCE, PH.D.

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Research Interest

Our laboratory studies the spatial organization of the genome, with implications for gene regulation, genome integrity, and diseases such as cancer, aging, and neurodegenerative disorders. We use Drosophila and mammalian systems in combination with cellular, molecular, genetic, and computational tools to elucidate how the structure and position of chromosomes within the nucleus is established and inherited across cell divisions.



KLAUS KAESTNER, PH.D., M.S.

Thomas and Evelyn Suor Butterworth Professor in Genetics; Director, Center of Excellence in Type 1 Diabetes Associate Director, Penn Diabetes Research Center Associate Director, Penn Center for Molecular Studies in Digestive and Liver Diseases; Director, Next Generation Sequencing Center

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Research Interest

The Kaestner lab employs modern mouse genetic approaches, such as gene targeting, tissue-specific and inducible gene ablation, to understand the molecular mechanisms of organogenesis and physiology of the liver, pancreas and gastrointestinal tract. We also employ next-generation sequencing explore the differences between the transcriptome and epigenome of normal vs diseased tissues.

The prevalence of Diabetes Mellitus has reached epidemic proportions world-wide, and is predicted to increase rapidly in the years to come, putting a tremendous strain on health care budgets in both developed and developing countries. There are two major forms of diabetes and both are associated with decreased beta-cell mass. No treatments have been devised that increase beta-cell mass in vivo in humans, and transplantation of beta-cells is extremely limited due to lack of appropriate donors. For these reasons, increasing functional beta-cell mass in vitro, or in vivo prior to or after transplantation, has become a "Holy Grail" of diabetes research. Our previous studies clearly show that adult human beta-cells can be induced to replicate, and – importantly – that cells can maintain normal glucose responsiveness after cell division. However, the replication rate achieved was still low, likely due in part to the known

age-related decline in the ability of the beta-cell to replicate. We propose to build on our previous findings and to develop more efficacious methods to increase functional beta-cell mass by inducing replication of adult beta-cells, and by restoring juvenile functional properties to aged beta-cells. We will focus on mechanisms derived from studies of non-neoplastic human disease as well as age-related phenotypic changes in human beta-cells.

We are determining the mechanisms of age-related decline in beta-cell function and replicative capacity, by mapping the changes in the beta-cell epigenome that occur with age. Selected genes will then be targeted using cutting-edge and emerging technologies such as Crispr-activation and inhibition systems that are already established or are being developed in our laboratories. The research team combines clinical experience with expertise in molecular biology and extensive experience in genomic modification aimed at enhancing beta-cell replication. By basing interventions on changes found in human disease and normal aging, this approach will increase the chances that discoveries made can be translated more rapidly into clinically relevant protocols.



RAHUL KOHLI, M.D., PH.D.

Assistant Professor of Medicine and Biochemistry & Biophysics

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Research Interest

In mammalian cells, DNA modifications are centered to the largest extent around cytosine bases, which are targeted by three different DNA modifying processes: methylation, oxidation and deamination. Research in the Kohli laboratory focused on the biochemistry and chemical biology of the enzymes that make cytosine such a dynamic base in the genome.

Cytosine methylation by DNA Methyltransferases (DNMTs) generates 5-methylcytosine (5mC), an epigenetic modification associated with silencing, while TET family enzymes can catalyze step-wise oxidation of 5mC to generate three new oxidized 5mC bases (ox-mCs) – 5-hydroxymethylcytosine (5hmC), 5-formylcytosine (5fC) and 5-carboxylcytosine (5caC). These bases that are critical intermediates in the cycle of DNA demethylation and can also potentially serve as independent epigenetic marks. Deamination of either cytosine or modified cytosine bases by AID/APOBEC family enzymes yields targeted transition mutations in the genome. 'Purposeful' mutation by AID/APOBECs is used to garble foreign genomes, is exploited by the immune system to mature antibody responses, and has been posited to play roles in DNA demethylation. Such activity also carries risks and, accordingly, the deamination signatures of AID/APOBECs have been prominently left on cancer genomes.

In the Kohli laboratory, we utilize a broad array of approaches, which include: 1) biochemical characterization of enzyme mechanisms, 2) chemical synthesis of enzyme probes, and 3) biological assays spanning epigenetics and immunology to study DNA modifying enzymes.



ERICA KORB, PH.D

Assistant Professor

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Research Interest

The Korb lab works at the intersection of neuroscience and epigenetics. Epigenetic regulation is extremely important in neuronal function and contributes to the creation of new memories, our ability to adapt to our environment, and numerous neurological disorders. We try to understand how the world around us can influence gene expression in our neurons to allow us to learn, adapt, and become the people we are today.

In the lab, we focus on chromatin and its role in neuronal function. Chromatin is the complex of DNA and proteins called histones, which package our DNA into complex structures and control access to our genes. To study the role of histones in neuronal function and in disorders such as autism, we combine methods such as microscopy, bioinformatics, biochemistry, behavioral testing, and more. We have multiple areas of research in the lab, all focused on the study of chromatin and how it regulates neuronal function and neurodevelopmental disorders.



MITCHELL A. LAZAR, M.D., PH.D.

Willard and Rhoda Ware Professor in Diabetes and Metabolic Diseases; Director, Institute for Diabetes, Obesity, and Metabolism; Chief, Division of Endocrinology, Diabetes, and Metabolism

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Research Interest

My laboratory focuses on the transcriptional and epigenomic regulation of metabolism by nuclear receptors and their coregulators. Our identification of the nuclear heme receptor Rev-erba and its corepressor complex, including histone deacetylase 3 (HDAC3), have uncovered fundamental principles of molecular

clocks and the circadian regulation of metabolism, as well as the tissue-specificity of coregulator function and epigenomic modifications. Our pioneering studies of PPARg and adipocyte biology, including discovery of the hormone resistin, have linked basic mechanisms of gene transcription to physiology and metabolic diseases. This work has important implications for endocrinology, diabetes, and metabolism.



MIA LEVINE, PH.D.

Assistant Professor of Biology

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Research Interest

Chromatin proteins package our genomic DNA. Essential, highly conserved cellular processes rely on this genome compartmentalization, yet many chromatin proteins are wildly unconserved over evolutionary time. We study the biological forces that drive chromatin protein evolution and the functional consequences for chromosome segregation, telomere integrity, and genome defense.



RONEN MARMORSTEIN, PH.D.

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Research Interest

The Marmorstein laboratory uses a broad range of molecular, biochemical and biophysical research tools centered around X-ray crystal structure determination to understand the chemical basis for the epigenetic regulation of gene expression. The laboratory is particularly interested in gene regulatory proteins and their upstream signaling kinases that are aberrantly regulated in cancer and other

age-related disorders such as obesity and Alzheimer's disease, and the use of high-throughput small molecule screening and structure-based design strategies towards the development of protein-specific small-molecule probes of protein function and for development into therapeutic agents.



JENNIFER E. PHILLIPS-CREMINS, PH.D.

Assistant Professor of Bioengineering; New York Stem Cell Foundation -Robertson Investigator

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Research Interest

Epigenomics and Systems Neurobiology Lab: The Cremins Lab investigates the link between three-dimensional organization of genomes and the establishment and maintenance of neural cell function. We employ systems level experimental and computational approaches to (1) create high-resolution 3-D genome architecture maps and (2) integrate 3-D architecture maps with genome-wide maps of epigenetic modifications and gene expression. Current work is focused on understanding the role for higher-order chromatin organization during differentiation of embryonic stem cells into neurons, during reprogramming of neurons into induced pluripotent stem cells and in models of neurodegenerative disease.



ARJUN RAJ, PH.D.

Assistant Professor of Bioengineering

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Research Interest

Our lab aims to develop a quantitative understanding of the molecular biology of the cell. Interests include chromosome structure and gene expression, non-coding RNA, and global regulation of gene expression. Applications include genetics, cancer and stem cells.



KAVITHA SARMA, PH.D.

Assistant Professor, Gene
Expression and Regulation
Program (Wistar)

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Faculty Website

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JUNWEI SHI, PH.D.

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Research Interest

Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is the most common type of primary liver cancer, and causes up to 800,000 deaths annually worldwide. My lab focuses on understanding molecular pathways that support HCC growth. A major clinical challenge for HCC is that most patients are diagnosed at advanced stages, and no curative treatments are currently available. The multikinase inhibitor Sorafenib is the only approved therapy for late stage HCC, which confers only an approximately 3-month median survival benefit.

Current areas of interest within the lab include: (1) Defining the functional importance of epigenetic regulators in HCC, (2) Dissecting the signal transduction pathways that are required for HCC maintenance, and (3) Developing new functional genomic tools.



HONGJUN SONG, PH.D.

Professor of Neuroscience

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Research Interest

Research in Dr. Hongjun Song's laboratory focuses on two core topics: (1) neural stem cell regulation and neurogenesis in the developing and adult mammalian brain and how these processes affect neural function; (2) epigenetic and epitranscriptomic mechanisms and their functions in the mammalian nervous system. The lab is also interested in addressing how dysfunction of these mechanisms may be involved in brain disorders.



GOLNAZ VAHEDI, PH.D.

Assistant Professor of Genetics, Member of Institute for Immunology

Lab Website

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Research Interest

The Vahedi laboratory is multidisciplinary, integrating computational and experimental approaches to develop a single to collective cell understanding of gene regulation in immune cells in health and disease.

We exploit the epigenomics mapping of immune cells to understand the biological circuits that underlie immune responses and uncover the molecular basis of major inherited diseases mediated by these cells. Immune-mediated disorders such as psoriasis and type 1 diabetes result from a complex interplay of genetic and environmental factors. By mapping the epigenomic alterations associated with immune-mediated diseases, we aim to further our understanding of the role of environment in triggering autoimmunity.

Information encoded in DNA is interpreted, modified, and propagated as chromatin. The diversity of inputs encountered by immune cells demands a matching capacity for transcriptional outcomes provided by the combinatorial and dynamic nature of epigenetic processes. Advances in genome editing and genome-wide analyses have revealed unprecedented complexity of chromatin pathways involved in the immune response, offering explanations to long-standing questions and presenting new challenges.

We blend epigenomics, human genetics, immunology, and computational biology to pursue a new understanding of human immunology. We generate genomewide maps of chromatin in relevant immune cells mostly T cells. We are interested in regulators of T cell development and also T cell engagement in autoimmune disorders such as psoriasis and type 1 diabetes. We use population-based assays with strong signal-to-noise ratios such as ChIP-seq, ATAC-seq, and RNA-seq in addition to cutting-edge single-cell assays such as single-cell (sc)ATAC-seq and scRNA-seq. As a result of our computational expertise, we also harvest the vast troves of big data that immunologists and other researchers are pouring into public repositories. Our data integrations rely on available computational pipelines. Furthermore, we develop novel computational techniques to fully understand the complexity of multidimensional epigenomics datasets in T cells.



DORIS WAGNER, PH.D.

Professor of Biology and Graduate Chair in Biology

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Research Interest

Our research focuses on the reprogramming of cell identity and function during developmental transitions and in response to environmental inputs in plants. These sessile organisms are an excellent experimental system to address this question as they tailor their final form and cell function to a changing environment to optimize growth and survival. We have shown that master transcriptional regulators, hormone response and chromatin state together orchestrate cell fate reprogramming in plants.



MATT WEITZMAN, PH.D.

Professor of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine

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Research Interest

Our lab aims to understand host responses to virus infection, and the cellular environment encountered and manipulated by viruses. We study multiple viruses

in an integrated experimental approach that combines biochemistry, molecular biology, genetics and cell biology. We have chosen viral models that provide tractable systems to investigate the dynamic interplay between viral genetic material and host defense strategies. We have used proteomic approaches to probe the dynamic interactions that take place on viral and cellular genomes during infection, and have uncovered ways that viruses manipulate histones and chromatin as they take control of cellular processes. The pathways illuminated are key to fighting diseases of viral infection, provide insights into fundamental processes that maintain genome instability, and have implications for the development of efficient viral vectors for gene therapy.



HAO WU, PH.D.

Assistant Professor of Genetics

Faculty Website

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Research Interest

DNA cytosine methylation (5-methylcytosine) is an evolutionarily conserved epigenetic mark and has a profound impact on transcription, development and genome stability. Historically, 5-methylcytosine (5mC) is considered as a highly stable chemical modification that is mainly required for long-term epigenetic memory. The recent discovery that ten-eleven translocation (TET) proteins can iteratively oxidize 5mC in the mammalian genome represents a paradigm shift in our understanding of how 5mC may be enzymatically reversed. It also raises the possibility that three oxidized 5mC bases generated by TET may act as a new class of epigenetic modifications.

Our laboratory uses high-throughput sequencing technologies, bioinformatics, mammalian genetic models, as well as synthetic biology tools to investigate the mechanisms by which proteins that write, read and erase oxidized 5mC bases contribute to mammalian development (particularly cardiovascular and neural lineages) and relevant human diseases. To achieve this goal, we are also interested in developing new genomic sequencing and programmable epigenome-modifying methods to precisely map and manipulate these DNA modifications in the complex mammalian genome.



KENNETH S. ZARET, PH.D.

Joseph Leidy Professor Director, Institute for Regenerative Medicine

Lab Website

zaretlab.med.upenn.edu

Faculty Website

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Contact Information

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Research Interest

Ken's laboratory discovered "pioneer factors" that bind to silent chromatin, endow the competence for cell differentiation, and promote cellular reprogramming. Recently, his lab found broad chromatin domains that can resist pioneer factor binding and serve as impediments to cellular reprogramming; these domains appear to help commit cells to particular fates. Finally, his lab has unveiled how inductive signaling in the embryo leads to chromatin modifications that affect cell fate choices, thereby identifying specific enzymatic targets for small molecules to modulate cell fate control.



ZHAOLAN (JOE) ZHOU, PH.D.

Associate Professor of Genetics

Lab Website

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Faculty Website

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Research Interest

A fundamental question in Genetics and Neuroscience is how the brain executes genetic programs while maintaining the ability to adapt to the environment. The underlying molecular mechanisms are not well understood, but epigenetic regulation, mediated by DNA methylation and chromatin organization, provides an intricate platform bridging genetics and the environment, and allows for the integration of intrinsic and environmental signals into the genome and subsequent translation of the genome into stable yet adaptive functions in the brain. The goal of the Zhou lab is to identify and understand the epigenetic principles that integrate environmental factors with genetic code to govern neural network formation and function in the brain, and to determine how defects in this process may lead to intellectual disability.



BIOINFORMATICIAN



YEMIN LAN, PH.D., Bioinformatician

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If you would like to work with Yemin, please contact her to set up a meeting: yeminlan@mail.med.upenn.edu

If it turns out that she can be of help to you, you will then be required to fill out a request for approval: http://bic.ibi.upenn.edu/service/request.html

Research interest/work responsibility

My role in the Epigenetics Program is to provide bioinformatic services. This includes analysis of big data and next-generation sequencing data in particular, consultation and education of computational topics of interest.



MAGGIE SHAW, PSM, Genomic Data Coordinator, Junior Bioinformatician

Contact Information

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Research interest/work responsibility

Responsibility is to provide bioinformatics services for the Epigenetics Institute. Often, services involving the analysis of next-generation sequencing data and large genomic data sets.



ADMINISTRATION



SOPHIA CASTRO-ANDERSON, MBA

Administrator for the Epigenetics Institute.

Contact Information

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