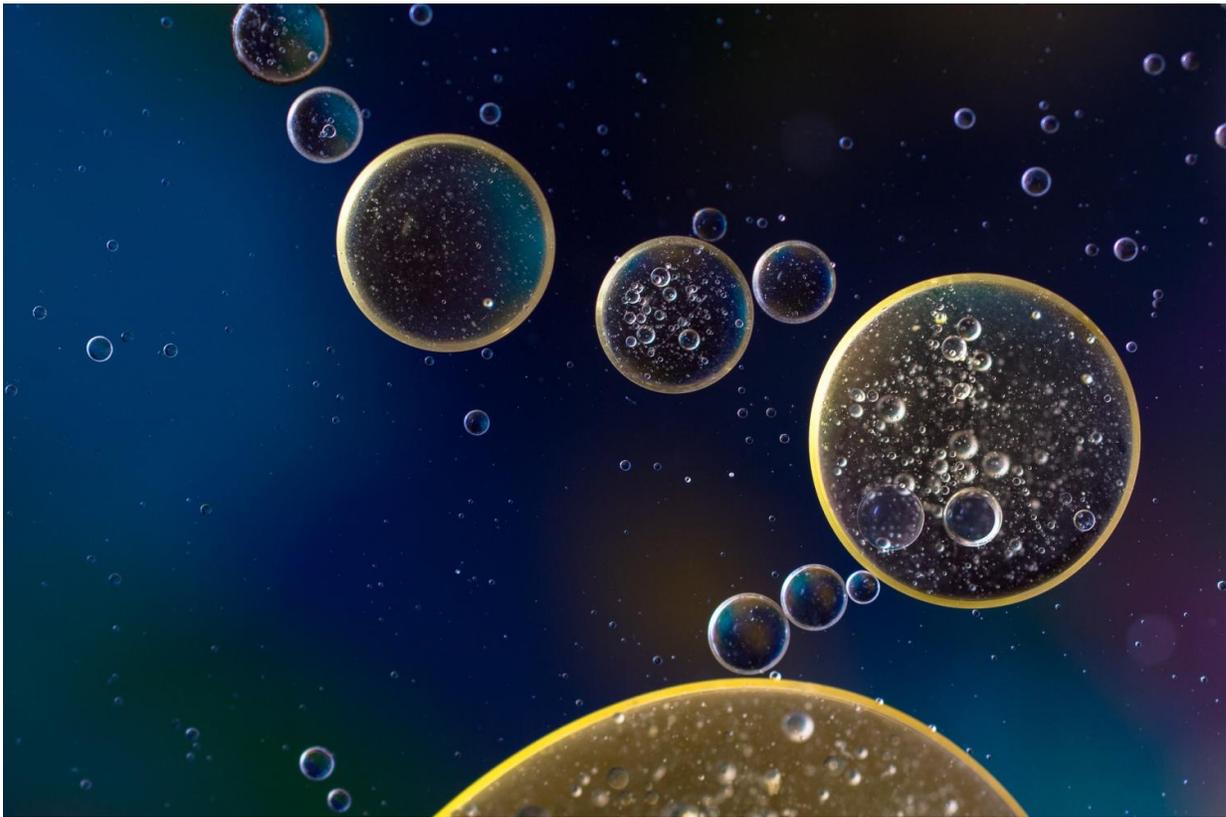


Chromatin changes rapidly in response to low oxygen, study finds

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A study by the University of Liverpool reveals new insights into how cells respond to oxygen deprivation.

Published in the prestigious journal *Science*, the researchers found that [chromatin](#), the complex of DNA and proteins where all genes reside, quickly changes in response to low oxygen.

Oxygen is essential for human life. Importantly, deprivation of oxygen (hypoxia) is observed in a variety of human diseases from stroke to cancer.

"Understanding how cells sense and respond to low oxygen is key to prevent damage and improve outcomes for patients. In addition, it also addresses a fundamental question in biology on how oxygen is utilised in cells," explains Professor Sonia Rocha from the University's Institute of Integrative Biology, who led the study.

The researchers wanted to improve this understanding, with a specific focus on identifying the fastest processes initiated by cells when faced with [oxygen deprivation](#).

Previous work had focused on the activation of 'hypoxia-inducible factors' (HIFs) - [transcription factors](#) that respond to decreases in available oxygen and which are capable of activating hundreds of genes. However, it is also known that these responses take several hours to be mounted.

To investigate faster processes, the team looked for specific molecular changes following short periods of hypoxia in human [cells](#). They identified that chromatin quickly changes in response to low oxygen and that these changes are necessary for the cell's response to low oxygen several hours later. They went on to show that the mechanism by which chromatin changes is via the inhibition of a class of enzymes that require oxygen for their activity. These completely unexpected findings, demonstrate for the first time that changes to chromatin precede activation of gene expression in response to lowering of oxygen.

Professor Rocha adds: "These enzymes are present in a variety of organisms and precede, in evolutionary terms, the HIFs, suggesting an ancient mechanism for sensing and responding to alterations in oxygen availability. It also suggests that targeting these [oxygen](#)-dependent enzymes could be a valid route for future drug therapies."

More information: Michael Batié et al, Hypoxia induces rapid changes to histone methylation and reprograms chromatin, *Science* (2019). [DOI: 10.1126/science.aau5870](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aau5870)

Provided by University of Liverpool

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