

Research

- Genome-wide signals of positive selection in human evolution** 885
David Enard, Philipp W. Messer, and Dmitri A. Petrov
- Rate of elongation by RNA polymerase II is associated with specific gene features and epigenetic modifications** 896
Artur Veloso, Killeen S. Kirkconnell, Brian Magnuson, Benjamin Biewen, Michelle T. Paulsen, Thomas E. Wilson, and Mats Ljungman
- Widespread context dependency of microRNA-mediated regulation** 906
Florian Erhard, Jürgen Haas, Diana Lieber, Georg Malterer, Lukasz Jaskiewicz, Mihaela Zavolan, Lars Dölken, and Ralf Zimmer
- Tissue-specific SMARCA4 binding at active and repressed regulatory elements during embryogenesis** 920
Catia Attanasio, Alex S. Nord, Yiwen Zhu, Matthew J. Blow, Simon C. Biddie, Eric M. Mendenhall, Jesse Dixon, Crystal Wright, Roya Hosseini, Jennifer A. Akiyama, Amy Holt, Ingrid Plajzer-Frick, Malak Shoukry, Veena Afzal, Bing Ren, Bradley E. Bernstein, Edward M. Rubin, Axel Visel, and Len A. Pennacchio
- Inputs drive cell phenotype variability** 930
James Park, Anthony Bureau, Kate Kernan, Alexandria Starks, Sonali Gulati, Babatunde Ogunnaike, James Schwaber, and Rajanikanth Vadigepalli
- Natural variation of histone modification and its impact on gene expression in the rat genome** 942
Carola Rintisch, Matthias Heinig, Anja Bauerfeind, Sebastian Schafer, Christin Mieth, Giannino Patone, Oliver Hummel, Wei Chen, Stuart Cook, Edwin Cuppen, Maria Colomé-Tatché, Frank Johannes, Ritsert C. Jansen, Helen Neil, Michel Werner, Michal Pravenec, Martin Vingron, and Norbert Hubner
- Polymerase theta-mediated end joining of replication-associated DNA breaks in *C. elegans*** 954
Sophie F. Roerink, Robin van Schendel, and Marcel Tijsterman
- Extensive and coordinated control of allele-specific expression by both transcription and translation in *Candida albicans*** 963
Dale Muzzey, Gavin Sherlock, and Jonathan S. Weissman
- Three-dimensional modeling of the *P. falciparum* genome during the erythrocytic cycle reveals a strong connection between genome architecture and gene expression** 974
Ferhat Ay, Evelien M. Bunnik, Nelle Varoquaux, Sebastiaan M. Bol, Jacques Prudhomme, Jean-Philippe Vert, William Stafford Noble, and Karine G. Le Roch

(continued)

Methods

- Epistasis analysis for quantitative traits by functional regression model 989
Futao Zhang, Eric Boerwinkle, and Momiao Xiong
- Statistical confidence estimation for Hi-C data reveals regulatory chromatin contacts 999
Ferhat Ay, Timothy L. Bailey, and William Stafford Noble
- Highly efficient RNA-guided genome editing in human cells via delivery of purified Cas9 ribonucleoproteins 1012^{OA}
Sojung Kim, Daesik Kim, Seung Woo Cho, Jungeun Kim, and Jin-Soo Kim
- Gene disruption by cell-penetrating peptide-mediated delivery of Cas9 protein and guide RNA 1020^{OA}
Suresh Ramakrishna, Abu-Bonsrah Kwaku Dad, Jagadish Beloor, Ramu Gopalappa, Sang-Kyung Lee, and Hyongbum Kim
- Single-cell genomics for dissection of complex malaria infections 1028
Shalini Nair, Standwell C. Nkhoma, David Serre, Peter A. Zimmerman, Karla Gorena, Benjamin J. Daniel, François Nosten, Timothy J.C. Anderson, and Ian H. Cheeseman

Resource

- Subtelomeric CTCF and cohesin binding site organization using improved subtelomere assemblies and a novel annotation pipeline 1039
Nicholas Stong, Zhong Deng, Ravi Gupta, Sufen Hu, Shiela Paul, Amber K. Weiner, Evan E. Eichler, Tina Graves, Catrina C. Fronick, Laura Courtney, Richard K. Wilson, Paul M. Lieberman, Ramana V. Davuluri, and Harold Riethman

Errata 1051

^{OA}Open Access paper



Cover RNA-guided endonucleases (RGENs), which consist of Cas9 protein and guide RNA, are a promising tool for genome editing. However, plasmid-mediated delivery of these two RGEN components is associated with several problems, including the possibility of uncontrolled integration of the plasmid sequence into the host genome. Two reports in this issue describe alternatives: complexing Cas9 protein and guide RNA with a cell-penetrating peptide (CPP) to allow direct delivery into human cells or using electroporation to cause cells to take up Cas9 ribonucleoproteins. In the illustration, RGENs (represented by scissors) have been delivered into human cells either spontaneously, using a CPP, or by electroporation, after which the RGENs cut a DNA strand at a defined location. The cobblestone-like images at the four corners of the illustration represent scanning electron microscopic images of the guide RNA complexed with CPP. (Cover illustration by Dong Hwan Kim, Jin Young Kim, Suresh Ramakrishna, and Hyongbum Kim. [For details, see Kim et al., pp. 1012–1019 and Ramakrishna et al., pp. 1020–1027.]