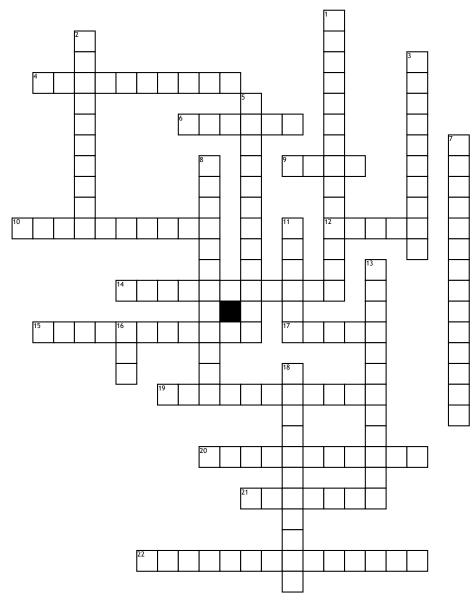
The mystery of epigenetics



Across

- **4.** Histones aggregation plus DNA interaction form the..
- **6.** The first dimer released during the nucleosomes' displacement from DNA by SWI/SNF
- **9.** How do we study epigenetic marks? **10.** Histone modification, to have a
- regulatory role must be...
- **12.** Maximum number of methenyl groups that can be bound to a lysine residue
- **14.** Histone modification that links to the activation of transcription
- **15.** Domain associated to acetylation
- **17.** How many histones form a nucleosome?
- **19.** Which hypothesis wants to describe the patterns and meanings of PTMs?

- **20.** Which modification is associated with active transcription?
- **21.** A class of enzymes that is able to mediate other histone modifications classes of enzymes
- **22.** SWI/SNF appears to have less interactions with than does ISW2

Down

- 1. Process in which recent observations suggest that the INO80 chromatin remodeling complex might be directly involved into:
- **2.** The large trough on SWI/SNF surface is of the correct dimensions to accommodate a
- **3.** The ATPase domain of ISW2 binds to the histone H4 N-terminal tail
- 5. Domain associates with methylation

- **7.** What's one of the physiological roles of PTMs?
- **8.** Name of the class of enzymes that is linked to demethylation
- **11.** Main residues characterized by histone modifications
- **13.** Where are localized the majority of histone modifications?
- **16.** Number of nucleosomes that SWI/SNF can bind at a time
- **18.** Which modification doesn't change the charge of the residue?